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ONION MARKET SEASON.

Approaching End of Movement Finds Stocks Light and Prices Below Highest Point.

Car-lot shipments of late onions, this season, have been less than for either of the past two years. With the season's total volume presumably more than four-fifths complete, the movement of the main crop from 21 leading States to March 1, was 15,171 cars, compared with 16,276 cars to the same period last season. The total movement of last season was 17,600 cars, compared with 14,164 cars the season before. The lighter movement so far this season corresponds to the reduced estimates of the commercial crop equivalent to 21,830 cars, which was not far from the average of the two light crops of 1915 and 1916, but is much below the crop of 31,966 cars in 1918, and 29,920 in 1917. Comparing the shipments with the estimated crop of this and other recent seasons, it is evident that if only the usual percentage of the commercial crop is shipped in car lots this season, the remaining stock available for shipment will be very limited in amount.

Movement Decreasing.

Shipments in February and early March range from 250 to 300 cars per week. For the seven days ending March 8, New York shipped 77 cars, Ohio 68, Massachusetts 31, Indiana 16, and smaller shipments from various States brought the total to 268 cars compared with 311 cars for the corresponding week a year ago.

Leading Shipping Sections.

California leads among States shipping midseason and late onions with a movement of 4,423 cars this season to February 29, besides a considerable volume of early onions. Massachusetts leads among the Eastern late onion crop States, having shipped 2,578 cars for the season to March 1, compared with 2,597 cars to corresponding date last season, and 2,766 cars for the total season of 1917 and 1918. Shipments from New York State to February 29 were 2,043 cars, compared with 2,426 to corresponding date last season, and 2,104 cars for the season of 1917–18. Other States usually shipping heavy volumes are Ohio, which moved 1,641 cars, compared with 1,825 to corresponding date last year; Indiana 945 cars, compared with 1,746 last season; Iowa 487 cars, compared with 957; Michigan 197, compared with 552; Minnesota 436, compared with 418. It will be observed that all the Middle Western and Northern States show serious reduction in shipments this season on account of drought and other unfavorable conditions.

Supplies in Large Cities.

New York City receivers unloaded 4,796 cars of early and late onions in 1919, which is close to the average of the last four seasons and is equivalent to about one-fifth of the total car-lot movement of onions. Philadelphia followed with 1,478 cars and Chicago with 1,403 cars. Boston ranked next with 1,017, followed by Pittsburgh with 975. Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit each handled over 500 cars in recent seasons and numerous other cities unloaded from 100 to 400 cars per year.

A notable feature is a tendency to a decrease in the supplies of most large eastern cities, possibly a result of the upward trend of prices from season to season, which naturally would tend to reduce the demand. The unloads in New York City decreased from 4,951 cars in 1916 to 4,796 cars in 1919, and Philadelphia supplies decreased from 1,795 cars to 1,478 in the same period. Chicago decreased from 1,450 to 1,403, Kansas City from 350 to 284, Pittsburgh from 1,441 to 975, St. Louis from 826 to 443, and Cincinnati from 284 to 275. Increased supplies appeared in a few cities. Detroit increased from 452 cars in 1916 to 516 cars in 1919. Small to moderate increase was shown in supplies unloaded in Baltimore, Buffalo, and Washington.

High Range of Prices.

As with most other vegetables, the range of prices has been unusually high this season. The course of the market has been the normal or natural one. There was a gradual decline from the early prices obtained for the first light receipts and lowest price was reached when shipments were heaviest in September, then as supplies decreased the price recovered and tended upward. The advance was carried further than conditions justified, apparently, as the market became very slow and draggy in February, with a slightly lower trend of prices. Toward the middle of March values once more became firm, but market conditions seemed somewhat unsettled because considerable supplies of Spanish onions sold below the range of native stock, and further importations of foreign onions are expected.

The records show a general jobbing range of $4 to $5 per 100 pounds for choice eastern yellow stock in early August. The range soon weakened, reaching $3 to $4, but strengthened gradually through October and November, reaching $3.50 to $4.25 in early November, advancing sharply to a range of $4.50 to $5.50 later in the month. Throughout the greater part of January the high mark of $6 to $6.50 prevailed. The market reacted from $5.25 to $6.25 in February, but recovered slightly in early March to a range of $5.50 to $6.50.

Yellow and red stock from the middle western and northern States followed essentially the same ranges as eastern yellow stock. The cities included in the quotations rather than the relative standing of the stock caused variations in prices, although a few cities at

(Continued on page 167.)

STANDARDIZING CONTAINERS.

Movement To Abolish Misleading Sizes of Shipping Baskets and Hampers.

The quoted prices of fruits and vegetables sold in containers, such as crates, boxes, or baskets, are frequently more or less misleading. The chance of misunderstanding is due to the multiplicity of sizes in general use and to the manufacture and use of containers similar in appearance that have nearly but not quite the same volume, such as the 14 and 16 quart peach baskets, ¾-bushel and 1-bushel round stave baskets, or the 5 and 6-peck lettuce hampers. For example, Florida lettuce in 1½-bushel hampers is reported selling from $3.50 to $4 a basket in New York, December 29. Many of these hampers hold but 5 or 5½ pecks and from 6 to 12 heads less than the standard 1½-bushel hampers.

The Bureau of Markets is now charged with the enforcement of the United States standard-container act providing standard capacities for Climax or grape baskets and berry baskets. Standardization of larger shipping containers, such as hampers and round stave baskets, seems equally necessary if present marketing conditions are to be improved. The accompanying tables show the sizes of hampers and round stave baskets in common use.

Lack of Uniformity.

The hamper is in general use in the Eastern and Southern States. The round stave basket appears to be more popular in the States lying north of Louisiana and Mississippi and reaching from the Allegheny Mountains to the Rockies. There are about 50 common types of hampers and over 20 sizes of round stave baskets. Many of these sizes are simply the outgrowth of custom in different shipping localities; others are used for the express purpose of deception. Whatever the intention, the inevitable result is confusion and uncertainty, with constant opportunity for fraud.

Pending Legislation.

A movement is on foot to eliminate many of the sizes shown in the tables. This movement has the backing of many influential growers, shippers, and basket manufacturers, and undoubtedly Congress will be asked to pass legislation granting relief. In place of the present large number of sizes, six standard hampers and four standard round stave baskets are believed sufficient to answer all requirements of the trade. These standard sizes are shown in the tables.

In addition to standardizing baskets as to volume, the dimensions or shape of the baskets must be considered and strength specifications must be prescribed. Greater

(Continued on page 171.)

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LIVE STOCK

CATTLE AND HOGS ADVANCE.

Sheep Steady, While Lambs Decline.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Marketings of live stock during the week ending March 6 showed decreases in all departments of the trade from the week previous. The total at 10 markets for the week was about 143,000 cattle, 499,500 hogs, and 169,800 sheep, compared with 179,300 cattle, 527,400 hogs, and 216,400 sheep the preceding week, and 167,000 cattle, 514,000 hogs, and 156,600 sheep the corresponding week last year.

The decreased runs of cattle were accompanied by sharp price advances on practically all grades. Hog prices also worked up sharply, largely in response to a continued, broad, eastern shipping demand. Scarcity held matured sheep prices comparatively stable, but lambs sold irregularly lower, the slump being attributable to severe declines in the market for the dressed product and the report of an export shipment of 300,000 frozen carcasses of lamb and mutton to the United States.

Cattle.—A decrease of more than 36,000 in the aggregate receipts at 10 markets as compared with the week previous and the fact that killers were in a more receptive mood for supplies in view of the price declines that previously had been enforced, were credited as being the bullish influences chiefly responsible for a reaction from the state of extreme depression shown late in February that carried some grades up to the best levels of the year to date. All grades of beef steers sold unevenly higher, with the least advance on the virtually lacking, prime, long-fed kind and the extremely common light sorts bordering closely on canner or cheap cutter quality. On the rank and file of beef steers Chicago closed 75 cents to $1 higher for the week. Under a light run the Omaha market was quoted mostly $1 to $1.50 higher. Heavy beef steers gained 25 to 50 cents at Kansas City, others 75 cents to $1.25, while most grades of beef steers at East St. Louis closed $1 higher. Few steers that would make carcass beef sold below $10.50 at Chicago, and the proportion above $15 was small, though choice long yearlings sold up to $15.50, and choice, heavy steers topped at $15.60. Much of the trading at Missouri River markets was between $11 and $13.50, with few offered good enough to make $14.

Butcher cows and heifers closed 50 cents to $1 higher for the week at most points. Canners shared to an extent in the advance at Chicago and Omaha but closed steady to 25 cents lower at Kansas City and East St. Louis. Sluggish hide markets tended to hold the canner market down and anything bovine with a decent flesh covering sold at a greater premium over stuff of canner grade than for a long time past. Bologna bulls closed lower at Chicago, about steady at Kansas City and East St. Louis and higher at Omaha. At the week end, Chicago prices on bologna and heavy beef bulls were relatively lower than anything else on the list. Veal calf trade underwent comparatively little change although the best grades tended higher at Chicago and Kansas City.

Stock and feeding cattle were influenced toward higher price levels by the advance in killing cattle, light receipts, and a broadening country call. Prices advanced 25 to 50 cents at Chicago, while some classes sold 75 cents

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 9.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Mar. 9.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 9.
HOGS.					
Top	$15.60	$15.50	$15.85	$15.35	$14.85
Bulk of sales	$14.50-15.40	$14.40-15.25	$15.25-15.70	$14.25-15.10	$14.15-14.70
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.15-15.00	14.10-14.80	14.25-15.40	14.25-14.50	14.15-14.60
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	14.75-15.50	14.70-15.25	15.25-15.80	14.70-15.15	14.40-14.85
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.00-15.60	15.00-15.40	15.50-15.85	14.85-15.35	14.40-14.80
Light lights (130-150 pounds, common-choice	14.50-15.30	14.50-15.15	15.25-15.75	.....	14.00-14.75
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.15-13.60	13.00-13.50	12.75-13.00	12.75-13.00	13.75-14.25
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough	12.50-13.00	12.25-12.75	12.25-12.75	12.25-12.50	13.25-13.75
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.50-14.75	13.25-14.50	12.00-15.40	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	11.50-15.00	12.50-15.60	12.00-13.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	14.25-16.00	14.25-16.00	13.75-15.00	13.65-15.00	13.75-15.00
Good	12.75-14.25	12.75-14.25	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.65	12.50-13.75
Medium	11.75-12.75	11.50-12.75	11.00-12.25	11.40-12.50	11.50-12.50
Common	9.75-11.75	9.00-11.50	9.00-10.75	9.90-11.40	9.75-11.50
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	14.00-15.75	13.40-15.60	13.75-15.00	13.40-14.90	13.50-14.75
Good	12.60-14.00	12.25-13.40	12.50-13.50	12.25-13.40	12.00-13.50
Medium	11.50-12.60	11.00-12.25	11.00-12.25	10.75-12.15	10.75-12.00
Common	9.50-11.50	8.75-11.00	8.50-10.75	9.00-10.75	9.00-10.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	7.35-13.75	6.75-13.25	7.50-15.00	7.25-12.40	7.00-12.00
Cows, common-choice	7.10-12.75	6.50-12.00	7.50-11.25	7.00-11.00	6.50-12.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.75-10.75	7.00-10.75	7.00-10.00	6.40- 9.50	5.75-10.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.90- 7.00	4.50- 6.50	4.25- 7.25	4.25- 7.00	4.50- 6.50
Canner steers	6.00- 7.50	6.00- 7.25	5.00- 7.50	5.25- 6.75	6.00- 7.75
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	15.25-17.00	15.00-16.50	12.00-17.00	13.75-15.50	14.25-15.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.75-13.50	6.50-13.50	8.00-11.00	7.00-11.75	7.50-12.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.25-12.00	8.50-11.65	9.75-11.50	9.50-12.60	9.25-12.00
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.00-11.65	8.00-11.25	9.00-11.50	8.90-12.35	9.00-11.50
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	8.75-11.25	7.75-11.00	8.50-11.00	8.50-12.15	8.50-11.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.25-10.75	7.00-10.50	7.00-10.50	6.90-11.50	7.00-11.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.00- 9.25	6.75- 9.00	6.50- 8.00	6.00-10.85	5.75- 8.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.50-11.00	9.50-11.00	9.00-10.50	8.75-11.25	9.00-10.50
Common and medium	7.75- 9.25	7.75- 9.25	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 8.50	6.50- 9.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	17.25-20.00	17.50-20.30	17.75-19.50	16.40-19.10	17.00-19.25
Culls and common	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.25	13.50-17.00	12.00-16.25	13.50-16.50
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	15.00-18.00	15.25-18.50	15.00-17.75	15.00-17.50	14.50-17.00
Wethers, medium-prime	14.00-15.50	14.00-15.50	.....	12.00-14.75	12.00-14.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	11.00-14.50	11.25-14.50	10.25-14.00	11.25-14.00	11.00-14.00
Culls and common	6.00-10.75	6.00-10.75	5.00- 9.00	5.25-11.00	6.50-10.50
Breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings	.....	.....	.....	9.50-15.00	.....
Feeder lambs	15.75-17.00	16.25-17.75	.....	14.75-16.75	14.50-17.00

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 9.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 9.	Mar. 2.	Feb. 10.	Mar. 9.	Mar. 2.	Feb. 10.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$19.00-21.00	$18.00-20.00	$17.50-22.00	$18.00-20.00	$17.00-18.00	$19.00-20.00
Medium	17.00-18.50	16.00-17.50	15.50-17.50	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-19.00
Common	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.50	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	.....
Cows—						
Good	16.00-17.50	15.00-16.50	15.00-16.50	15.00-17.00	13.50-15.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	14.50-15.50	13.50-14.50	13.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-13.00	14.00-15.00
Common	13.00-14.00	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.50	12.50-13.00	11.50-12.00	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	12.00-13.50	12.00-13.50	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	14.00-14.50
Common	9.00-10.50	9.00-10.50	11.00-12.00	10.00-10.50	9.50-10.00	13.00-14.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	30.00-32.00	32.00-33.00	33.00-34.00	28.00-29.00	30.00-32.00	34.00-36.00
Good	28.00-30.00	30.00-32.00	31.00-33.00	26.00-28.00	29.00-30.00	32.00-34.00
Medium	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-31.00	25.00-26.00	27.00-28.00	30.00-31.00
Common	23.00-26.00	24.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	28.00-30.00
Mutton—						
Good	22.50-23.50	23.00-25.00	21.00-25.00	18.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	22.00-25.00
Medium	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	20.00-21.00
Common	17.00-20.00	17.00-20.00	15.50-18.50	13.00-15.00	12.00-16.00	18.00-20.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	25.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-29.00	.....	30.00-32.00	30.00-33.00
Good	22.00-25.00	23.00-26.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-29.00
Medium	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	24.00-25.50	24.00-27.00	24.00-27.00	24.00-27.00
Common	16.00-20.00	17.00-21.00	21.00-23.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. aver	29.00-30.00	24.00-28.00	24.50-26.50	29.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	24.00-26.00
10-12 lbs. aver	27.00-30.00	23.00-27.00	23.50-25.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	23.00-21.00
12-14 lbs. aver	25.00-28.00	22.00-24.50	21.50-23.50	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	21.00-22.00
14 lbs., over	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.50	20.00-21.50	22.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-21.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	20.00-22.00	18.50-20.50	18.50-20.50	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. aver	18.00-20.00	17.50-19.50	18.50-21.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. aver	17.00-18.00	16.50-18.50	17.50-20.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
8 lbs., over	16.00-18.00	15.00-17.50	16.00-18.50	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	28.00-29.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-26.00
Boston style	24.00-25.00	21.50-23.50	21.00-22.50	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	22.00-21.00

higher at Kansas City and Omaha. Fleshy cattle on which feeder competition was felt strengthened at all points.

Hogs.—Lighter receipts than for the previous week, a broad, eastern shipping demand, and an improved local call combined to boost hog values during the week under review. The Chicago market closed 20 to 50 cents higher for the week, while the advance at Omaha, Kansas City, and East St. Louis was mostly 75 cents to $1. A narrowing of the price range between heavy and light hogs, which has been unusually wide for this season of the year, was a trade feature, heavy hogs of desirable grade showing more advance than light weights. Quality, while continuing comparatively good, showed some deterioration, hogs running more mixed in grade and weight than during the earlier winter months, evidencing in the opinion of some traders the "beginning of the end" of the winter hog crop. The average cost of hogs at Chicago on Saturday, March 6, figured $14.98, or nearly $1 per 100 pounds higher than the February low spot.

Sheep and Lambs.—Although receipts of sheep and lambs around the market circuit were comparatively light, lamb prices underwent a rather severe revision in a downward direction. The market was influenced by sharp declines in dressed lamb markets, and an additional bearish influence at Chicago was the arrival of more than 23,000 head direct to packers from other market centers, chiefly from Denver. Most killing grades of lambs and yearlings declined 25 to 50 cents at Chicago and Kansas City with some heavy weights off more at the first named point. Good and choice grades lost 40 to 50 cents at Omaha, others 75 cents to $1, and 75 cents decline was reported at East St. Louis. Easter demand for well-conditioned, light and handy weight lambs is expected to hold such kinds at a good premium over the heavy weights during the next few weeks at least, particularly as many of the Colorado fed lambs are coming heavy. Matured sheep were scarce at all points and prices were for the most part well sustained, although some shorn wethers took declines at Chicago and the Omaha sheep trade closed 25 to 50 cents lower for the week.

Opening March 8.—The week opened with aggregate receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at 10 points, showing moderate decreases from the preceding Monday. Cattle trade ruled strong to 25 cents higher than the close of the week previous. Hogs also sold higher, although an opening advance of mostly 10 cents on light and medium weights at Chicago was not fully maintained. The top Monday reached $16 at East St. Louis, $15.65 at Chicago, $15.50 at Kansas City, and $15.10 at Omaha. Sheep and lambs opened the week with prices varying but slightly in the main from the close of the preceding week, although some lambs declined 25 cents at Kansas City. With prime lambs lacking, the top on the week's initial session at Chicago was $19.75.

BEEF TRADE SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

Lamb Markets Lower.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

An unusually slow demand for all fresh meats marked trading at both eastern and western distributing centers during the first half of the week ending March 6, followed by an improved demand for beef throughout the remaining days, prices closing at most markets firm to slightly higher.

Beef.—The bulk of the beef supply at all markets was of the medium grade with a noticeable increase in receipts of good beef steers, but no choice offered. Excepting Boston where prices declined 50 cents during the closing hours on Friday there was an upward price tendency during the week with advances of $1 at New York on good beef and 50 cents on all lower grades at both New York and Chicago. While Philadelphia prices showed no change the undertone was firm. Good cow beef was offered in limited quantities and prices on all grades were generally 50 cents higher than one week ago. Bull trade was a repetition of the past several weeks, with forced sales and a continued tendency to lower price levels. There was an irregular eastern demand for kosher beef with sharp declines at New York after mid-week. Chicago's kosher trade was in a healthy condition and prices were steady with the previous week.

Veal.—The demand for veal at eastern markets was fully equal to the supply and prices held steady to $1 higher at Boston. Conditions at Chicago were just the reverse and closing prices showed declines of $1 to $1.50 on all grades.

Pork.—A general weakness pervaded all eastern pork markets and Monday's firm to higher opening prices were not maintained. Closing prices on loins both east and west averaged $1 lower than Monday but weekend conditions at Chicago were considerably improved. Trade in shoulder cuts was very irregular with prices fluctuating.

Lamb.—The week's opening prices were mostly steady with the previous Friday to slightly lower on some grades, but trade generally was slow and dull. Following the announcement of the exportation of 300,000 lamb and mutton carcasses by the British Government to the United States early in the week, all eastern lamb and mutton markets were sharply lowered, with lesser declines at Chicago. Declines for the week ranged from $2 at Boston and Chicago to $4 at New York and Philadelphia, all grades being similarly affected and conditions weak and unsettled at the close of the week.

Mutton.—There was a fair demand for the better grades of mutton and prices were steady at eastern points until mid-week, after which an average decline of $1.50 was recorded. The week's market at Chicago continued steady to firm with undertone strong at the close.

JANUARY EXPORTS OF MEAT AND LARD.

Meat and lard exports in January showed a total decrease of 77,642,106 pounds, or 32 per cent, as compared with January, 1919, according to a report recently released by the Department of Commerce. The largest

(Continued on page 169.)

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 6.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	59,396	15,692	43,704	150,071	35,567	114,504	55,707	13,451	42,256
East St. Louis	15,843	2,505	14,171	97,183	4,075	57,870	7,348	248	6,485
Indianapolis[1]	9,421	3,935	5,824	35,784	10,930	24,238	611	683	73
Kansas City	32,065	14,144	17,566	53,870	16,988	36,681	36,325	10,491	24,931
Omaha	19,381	9,019	11,479	49,248	14,449	35,267	32,573	4,600	27,213
St. Joseph[1]	8,507	4,555	5,304	38,035	6,551	30,626	18,970	4,956	13,627
St. Paul	16,806	6,413	11,122	43,183	7,372	35,952	2,748	1,021	1,595
Sioux City[1]	8,624	7,287	4,540	26,978	15,060	14,191	5,204	1,343	2,200
Wichita[1]	2,808	1,887	4,101	6,508	214	4,619	619	210	87
Total	172,851	65,437	117,814	500,860	111,206	353,948	160,105	37,003	118,467
Previous week	215,789	75,153	146,161	515,761	179,973	365,534	188,047	39,020	148,719

[1] Week ending Friday Mar. 5.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Mar. 5.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,868	.....	6,186
East St. Louis	1,515	1,431	123
Fort Worth	8,556	925	2,061
Indianapolis	707	293	.....
Kansas City	10,323	3,383	1,548
Oklahoma City	2,310	814	.....
Omaha	6,978	109	1,472
St. Joseph	1,013	679	.....
St. Paul	3,552	3,665	971
Sioux City	3,728	601	.....
Wichita	1,145	214	.....
Total	44,695	12,114	15,361
Previous week	48,301	10,188	15,869
State destination:			
Colorado	160	.....	.....
Illinois	3,345	2,993	3,639
Indiana	1,984	293	.....
Iowa	6,546	2,649	.....
Kansas	6,308	171	2,804
Kentucky	229	.....	.....
Louisiana	50	.....	.....
Michigan	527	.....	1,655
Minnesota	1,160	191	659
Mississippi	395	.....	.....
Missouri	4,209	1,406	2,179
Nebraska	5,400	238	1,472
New Jersey	79	401	.....
New Mexico	26	150	.....
New York	22	1,207	200
North Dakota	31	297	.....
Ohio	365	.....	.....
Oklahoma	3,118	944	.....
Pennsylvania	115	.....	231
South Carolina	31	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,589	120	.....
Tennessee	23	.....	.....
Texas	8,412	1,054	2,061
Virginia	167	.....	.....
Wisconsin	404	.....	461
Total	44,695	12,114	15,361

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Mar. 6.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	229	$14.69	201	$14.82	219	$13.98	234	$13.66
Tues	230	14.92	213	14.86	236	14.12	245	13.80
Wed	240	14.76	213	14.92	219	14.41	247	13.80
Thurs	239	14.82	217	14.81	225	14.51	239	14.00
Fri	240	15.04	232	14.95	231	14.74	252	14.37
Sat	247	14.98	238	15.53	226	14.80	247	14.61
Average:								
This wk.	237	14.84	219	14.98	224	14.25	244	13.98
Last wk.	239	14.31	212	14.21	229	13.80	241	13.58
4 weeks ago	242	14.76	222	15.08	227	14.64	243	14.37

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

(Monthly Stock Yards Report, pages 172-5.)

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET DEVELOPS UNUSUAL FEATURES.

The butter market during the week ending March 6 differed from the preceding weeks in the variety of its unusual features. Although trade was sufficient to keep new supplies well cleared, the market on fresh butter was generally listless and the price of 92 score butter averaged 1.61 cents under the preceding week at the five important markets: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. The price decline was probably due to sentimental reasons rather than to immediate causes. With the possible exception of New York, the markets were short of fresh butter, especially of the top grades, which shifted demand to the better grades of storage butter, thereby facilitating large withdrawals and causing an actual price advance on storage stocks over the previous week.

Competition of foreign butter, real and anticipated, probably constituted the primary cause for the unusual weakness displayed in the New York market with the lesser reactions noted in the other markets. A large shipment of Danish butter, amounting to approximately 720,000 pounds, arrived on March 5, and while not available to the trade during the current week had to be taken into account as a factor in the market. At least two more boats have cleared from Danish ports with fair-sized cargoes of butter on board, and in addition brokers were actively engaged in selling new consignments for delivery in New York late in March or early in April. As a consequence prices in New York during the greater part of the week actually ranged under those in Chicago except on the undergrades. The impression that the reaction was based on sentiment was borne out at the end of the week by a shortage of supplies and a stiffening of prices.

While receipts were light retailers purchased sparingly in anticipation of lower prices, and stocks were allowed to become depleted. Contrary to expectations and regardless of prevailing high prices, consumptive demand has been good, so good in fact that distributors were compelled to replenish stocks, thus readily clearing the market of current receipts of fresh butter. With fresh centralized butter, the demand exceeded supply, and as a result forced the price of 90 score butter of this class above that asked for 92 score creamery butter.

In the light of the unusual features occurring in the butter market during the week, the outlook for the future appears uncertain. It is probable, from the continued good movement of butter from storage and the tardiness with which production picks up, that unless imports are unexpectedly large, present storage holdings will be readily withdrawn before the new season opens. It is natural, however, to expect that at present exchange rates foreign butter, including Canadian stocks, will be energetically pushed into our markets.

CHEESE MARKET STEADIES TEMPORARILY.

Following a long period of declining prices, the cheese market during the week ending March 6 steadied and there was practically no change in prices from the previous week. Trading was good in a small way for the finer grades of held cheese, especially of the smaller styles. In fact, in some markets the demand was sufficient to clear the floors of the light supplies of the finer grades and to stimulate interest in the medium grades. The poorer grades continued to drag.

The fresh make of cheese increased in supply, but for the most part was withheld from the market on account of the general demoralized market situation. Such fresh cheese as was offered was reported as poor in quality and brought very low prices. In this connection it should be remembered that a large part of the held cheese is being sold at prices below cost.

Inasmuch as stocks were kept well cleared in spite of the increasing receipts and continued storage reductions, it appears that consumptive demand must be improving. As a result of samples of skim cheese recently exported and an improvement in exchange rates, more confidence in future export business was shown. While little export trade has developed so far from this country, the recent Canadian exports and several inquiries for Canadian Cheddars indicate a potential demand which the trade hopes will become active in time to move the present heavy storage stocks.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 6.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	64	65	65	66	58
Tuesday	64	64½	65	65½	58
Wednesday	63	63–63½	64	65	56½
Thursday	63	63½	64	65	57½
Friday	64	64½	64½	66	57
Saturday	64½	65	65	66	57½
Average for week	63.95	64.25	64.58	65.58	57.42
Previous week	65.20	64.95	66.10	66.00	61.60
Corresponding week last year	58.25	57.00	58.66	57.50	57.66

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	774,089	614,980	489,723
Withdrawn from storage	3,593,669	4,892,008	3,163,669
Decrease during week	−2,819,580	−4,278,028	−2,673,946
Total holdings	15,153,495	17,973,075	12,503,406

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 6, 1920	7,384,663
Previous week	7,353,711
Corresponding week last year	7,153,900

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, No. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	29–30	26–27½	31–31½	28¼	27
Tuesday	29–29½	26–27	31–31½	30½	27
Wednesday	29–29½	26½–27	31–31½	30½	27
Thursday	29–29½	26¾–27	31–31½	30½	27
Friday	29–29½	26¾–27	31–31½	30½	27
Saturday	29–29½	26½–27	31–31¼	30½	26
Average for week	29.29	26.62	31.13	30.04	26.83
Previous week	29.50	27.00	30.85	27.60	27.00

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	285,292	223,201	370,442
Withdrawn from storage	1,126,693	1,413,744	772,041
Decrease during week	−841,401	−1,190,543	−401,599
Total holdings	13,623,960	14,465,361	2,907,321

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 6, 1920	3,220,158
Previous week	2,319,643
Corresponding week last year	1,964,013

EGGS.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (DOZENS).

	Week ending Mar. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	275,070	41,910	17,790
Withdrawn from storage	196,440	654,300	299,490
Increase or decrease during week	78,630	−612,390	−281,700
Total holdings	345,420	266,790	132,570

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozens.
Week ending Mar. 6, 1920	8,307,450
Previous week	7,349,490
Corresponding week last year	7,826,880

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 6.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,854,211	1,621,230	593,606
Withdrawn from storage	3,583,017	3,343,050	3,128,758
Decrease during week	−1,728,806	−1,721,820	−2,535,152
Total holdings	56,520,255	58,249,061	62,746,501

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 6, 1920	3,154,390
Previous week	3,781,768
Corresponding week last year	2,509,192

WILL PAY TO VISIT MARKET.

How a Large Producer Successfully Managed the Selling End.

When the manager of a large cooperative apple shipping association resigned recently the members of the organization were doubtful about the prospect of selling the remainder of their crop. The president of the association, himself a large producer, visited a large terminal market and was surprised at his success in placing a large proportion of the available supplies. This official asserts that the lessons he has learned in methods of city marketing, market preferences as to varieties, sizes, and packs, and the personal contacts established with the trade, have been invaluable. The loss of the manager now seems to the association almost a blessing in disguise.

In like manner, shippers who do not market their produce through one of the large distributing agencies often find that a visit to the city where they dispose of their produce is time exceedingly well spent.

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots and Futures Advance.

Prices for both spots and futures for the week ending March 6 showed advances compared with the closing prices of the previous week. The average price of Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated markets, was 40.28 cents per pound on March 6, compared with the closing price of last week of 39.82 cents per pound and 26.10 cents per pound for the corresponding day last year. March and May future contracts again showed relatively greater advances than did the later months. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 39.09 cents compared with 37.95 cents last week and 22.50 cents for the corresponding day in 1919; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they closed at 39.27 cents, compared with 39 cents last week and 23.45 cents for the corresponding day in 1919.

During the week March future contracts showed a net advance at New York of 114 points and at New Orleans of 27 points.

It is reported that there has been a somewhat better demand for spot cotton from domestic mills and that spot holders have been offering their cottons more freely at the advance.

Reports received indicate that the dry goods markets have been inactive and that some further concessions in prices have occurred.

The sales reported by the 10 designated spot markets for the week ending March 6 amounted to 53,538 bales, against 68,625 bales the previous week and 27,341 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The sales for the corresponding week in 1919 appear small, which is accounted for by the closing of both the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges on two days of the week.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 5.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,467,746	3,816,490
Port stocks	1,426,894	1,362,448
Interior receipts	5,661,317	4,831,918
Interior stocks	1,266,918	1,520,370
Into sight	9,152,160	8,098,866
Northern spinners takings	2,035,620	1,416,612
Southern consumption	2,172,000	2,273,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,780,741	3,834,949

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending March 5 were 130,182 bales against 150,244 bales for the previous week and 122,495 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to March 5, 1920, amounted to 4,481,000 bales, against 3,038,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,159,000 in 1917–18.

Exports of cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 5.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,370,000	1,429,000	1,845,000
France	443,000	483,000	407,000
Other countries	1,668,000	1,126,000	907,000

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Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of middling spot cotton for March 6 and the commercial differences in price between middling and other grades of American upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending March 6 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.
White Standards:	[1] On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	275	350	225	300	450	450	333
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	250	275	175	250	350	350	263
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	200	200	125	200	250	250	200
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	113
Middling	**39.00**	**39.75**	**39.50**	**39.25**	**40.50**	**39.00**	**39.00**	**42.25**	**42.25**	**42.00**	**40.28**
	[1] Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	200	250	250	250	300	250	300	250	250	250	255
Low Middling	550	600	550	600	825	750	700	700	800	925	700
Strict Good Ordinary	800	800	800	850	1,125	1,050	900	1,100	1,300	1,200	993
Good Ordinary	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,350	1,450	1,100	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,250
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	75	250	200	200	250	200	193
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	150	400	350	300	350	300	310
Middling	400	600	500	450	350	450	500	500	500	450	470
Strict Low Middling	600	900	700	650	650	650	650	700	750	700	695
Low Middling	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,175	950	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,013
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	450	550	500	450	450	450	460
Strict Middling	600	650	650	600	575	650	650	600	550	550	608
Middling	800	800	800	800	700	700	750	700	700	700	745
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling	500	700	650	500	550	550	600	700	450	550	575
Strict Middling	600	800	750	650	625	650	750	800	550	650	683
Middling	800	900	900	800	750	900	850	900	700	750	825
Sales for week, bales	2,500	10,220	4,357	1,256	6,041	11,650	2,511	4,529	6,160	4,314	[2] 53,538

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or one-hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on March 5, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended.

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	1	11
Strict Good Middling	22	259
Good Middling	237	1,713
Strict Middling	465	3,407
Middling	779	4,052
Strict Low Middling	1,895	3,209
Low Middling	1,203	1,824
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	31	241
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	73	179
Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	2
	4,706	14,897

Comparison of the prices of Middling and the difference in points and percentages between Middling and other grades of cotton.

[Determined from the averages of the 10 designated spot-cotton markets.]

White standards.	Mar. 6, 1920.		Mar. 6, 1916.	
	Points "on" or "off" Middling.	Percentages "on" or "off" Middling.	Points "on" or "off" Middling.	Percentages "on" or "off" Middling.
	On.	*(Per cent.) On.*	*On.*	*(Per cent.) On.*
Middling Fair	333	8.2	102	8.8
Strict Good Middling	263	6.5	71	6.2
Good Middling	200	4.9	48	4.2
Strict Middling	113	2.8	23	2.0
Middling, basis (cents)	**40.28**	**40.28**	**11.54**	**11.54**
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	255	6.3	33	2.9
Low Middling	700	17.4	76	6.6
Strict Good Ordinary	993	24.7	126	10.9
Good Ordinary	1,250	31.1	177	15.3

It will be observed from the foregoing table that in the four years from 1916 to 1920 there has been almost no change in the percentage relationship between Middling and the grades above, but that there has been a very marked widening of the percentages representing the discounts off Middling for the lower grades.

Cotton Seed.

Reports recently received by the Bureau of Markets giving cottonseed quotations on the basis of prime seed in car lots indicate the following prices at the points named:

	Per ton.
Fayetteville, N. C	$95
Tarboro, N. C	88
Charlotte, N. C., wagon lots	75
Anderson, S. C., wagon lots	85
Spartanburg, S. C	80–85
Orangeburg, S. C	90
Darlington, S. C	80
Manning, S. C	80
Hartsville, S. C., wagon lots	75
Pine Bluff, Ark., according to grade	33.75–37.50
Texarkana, Ark., according to grade	43–45
Corinth, Miss	55

Long Staple Cotton.

A good demand was again reported for extra staple cotton at both New Orleans and Memphis, particularly for the high grades. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 inches	70
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	40
Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches	51
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ inches	52
Memphis:	
Low Middling Yellow Tinged, 1⅛ inches	38
Low Middling, 1⅛ inches	45
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches	96
Strict Low Middling, gray, 1⅛ inches	62
Strict Good Ordinary, 1 5/16 inches	51
Good Middling, 1¼ inches	89
Middling, 1 3/16 inches	76

The premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending March 6 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 40.5 cents per pound in New Orleans and 39 cents per pound at Memphis.

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
1 1/16 inches	625	570
1⅛ inches	2,425	2,555
1 3/16 inches	3,600	3,850
1¼ inches	4,200	4,500
1 5/16 inches	.....	5,000
1⅜ inches	.....	5,850

(Continued on page 171.)

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

LEADING LINES HIGHER.

Shipments Show Gradual Gain in Volume.

Potatoes, apples, onions, and cabbage were higher, sweet potatoes and celery showed little change during the week ending March 8, and peanuts were lower. Total shipments increased to 7,778 cars, compared with 7,183 last week and 6,113 for same week a year ago.

Apples Advance.

Baldwins A 2½ from cold storage at western New York shipping points ranged steady at $7.50 to $8.25, mostly $7.75 to $8 per barrel f. o. b. Consuming markets for this stock held generally at $8 to $9 per barrel, but New York quoted $9 to $9.50. Middle western Ben Davis in middle western consuming markets ranged $6.75 to $7.50, compared with $6 to $7.50 last week. Southeastern York Imperials in Baltimore were about 25 cents higher at $8 to $8.25 per barrel. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps, medium to large sizes, showed little change at $2.75 to $3 f. o. b. Yakima and Wenatchee shipping points. Jobbing sales of this stock in most distributing markets ranged 15 cents to 25 cents higher at $3.50 to $4, while New York and Boston quoted $4 to $4.25. Northwestern Jonathans and Spitzenburgs in middle western markets held at $3 to $3.50 and in New York at $3.50 to $4. Shipments of barreled apples increased to 433 cars from 392 last week and 361 the same week a year ago. Movement of boxed apples was 587 cars, compared with 597 last week and 175 a year ago.

Cabbage Trend Upward.

New York Danish seed stock in consuming markets ranged about $10 higher at $75 to $100 per ton in bulk. Wisconsin Holland seed held at $50 to $60 in Chicago. Early Wakefields at Sanford, Fla., shipping points ranged 10 to 25 cents higher at $1.25 to $1.40 per 1½-bushel hamper f. o. b. usual terms. The prevailing range for this stock in consuming markets advanced 25 to 50 cents, reaching $2 to $3. California Winningstadts in Chicago ranged $3.25 to $4.25 per 75-pound crate, compared with $2.50 to $3.75 last week. Thirty-eight cars of old cabbage moved, about one-half the movement of last week. A year ago 252 cars were shipped the corresponding week. New cabbage shipments were 576 cars, a slight decrease from the movement of 583 cars last week.

Celery Firm.

Prices at Sanford, Fla., shipping points held nearly unchanged, ranging $2.25 to $2.50 per 10-inch crate of 4 to 6 dozen bunches, cars f. o. b. Western consuming markets were slightly higher, while middle western markets tended lower at a prevailing range around $3 to $4. Thirty-one cars of old celery moved, a decrease from 43 for last week. Shipments of new celery also decreased from 325 to 193 cars.

Onion Markets Stronger.

Eastern Yellow varieties in consuming markets ranged $5.75 to $6.25 per 100 pounds sacked, compared with $5.40 to $6.25. Middle western Yellow varieties were quoted $5.50 to $6.50, compared with $5.50 to $6 last week. Chicago prices were 25 to 50 cents higher for this stock at $4.75 to $5.50. California Australian Browns in Chicago ranged 50 cents higher at $5.25 to $5.75 sacked per 100 pounds. Spanish Valencias in the principal consuming markets ranged nearly steady at $4.25 to $5.50 per case. Shipments were 268 cars, compared with 277 last week and 311 for the same week last year.

Peanuts Generally Weaker.

Demand and movement are limited in southeastern producing sections and prices show little change. In southwestern sections conditions are unsettled and prices steady. At Virginia and North Carolina f. o. b. shipping points, Virginia Jumbos were firm at 13¾ to 14 cents per pound and ranged slightly lower in consuming markets at 14½ to 16 cents. No. 1 Virginia shelled stock was unchanged at 14½ to 15 cents at shipping points, and strengthened slightly in most cities, closing at 14⅞ to 16 cents. Spanish No. 1 shelled nuts advanced at shipping points during the week to a range of 18 to 18¾ cents, but receded at the close to 18 cents. In consuming markets they were firm at 18 to 19 cents. Prices to growers continue to weaken, farmers grade Virginias ranging 8½ to 9½ cents per pound and Spanish stock $3.15 to $3.25 per bushel, a loss of 5 to 10 cents. In southwestern producing sections Spanish No. 1 shelled stock closed steady at 18 to 19 cents. Few sales of Asiatic nuts are reported at Pacific coast shipping points. Chinese shelled 30 to 32's were steady at 13 cents and Japanese bleached unshelled were quoted also at 13 cents. Total shipments from the Virginia-North Carolina section for the two months ending February 28 were 16,797,305 pounds shelled and 12,015,597 pounds unshelled nuts.

Potatoes Much Higher.

Haulings and shipments were light on account of heavy storms. Demand exceeded supply at most points and prices made considerable gains. Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin white varieties at shipping points ranged $4.45 to $5 per 100 pounds, sacked f. o. b., compared with $4.10 to $4.30 last week. This stock closed at a gain of 40 cents in middle-western consuming markets, reaching $5 to $5.25. New York round whites ranged $4.75 to $4.90 sacked per 100 pounds, f. o. b. shipping points, compared with $4.35 to $4.75 last week. Eastern distributing markets for this stock closed at $4.85 to $5.65 sacked, an advance of about 20 cents. Jobbing sales for Colorado and Idaho stock in the principal middle-western markets ranged mostly $5 to $5.50, compared with $4.65 to $5. Maine Green Mountains in New York closed about 60 cents higher at $5.85 to $6.10 bulk. Shipments of potatoes increased to 2,153 cars from 1,855 last week, but were less than the movement of 2,233 cars for same week a year ago. The heaviest movements were from Maine, with 427 cars, and New York, with 423. According to unofficial local estimates Michigan probably has 3,300 to 3,500 cars still to be shipped, Wisconsin, about 3,500, Minnesota, 3,500 to 4,000, and northern Maine, 8,500.

Sweet Potatoes Show Little Change.

Jobbing prices for New Jersey and Delaware yellow stock in consuming markets ranged steady at $2.25 to $2.85 per bushel hamper. The prevailing range for Tennessee Nancy Halls showed little change at $1.75 to $2.25. Shipments were 222 cars compared with 198 last week and with 158 for the corresponding week last year.

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending Mar. 6.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 6.	Same week last season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:					
Boxed States	587	175	38,081	24,773	25,581
Barreled States	433	361	36,729	42,178	44,311
Cabbage:					
Old	38	241	23,102	28,877	29,361
New	576	252	3,233	1,729	4,943
Cauliflower	114	119	2,211	1,984	2,311
Celery:					
Old	31	18	6,553	6,318	6,385
New	193	137	1,151	605	2,051
Dry beans	93	101	4,394	4,029	7,538
Grapefruit	407	144	5,960	5,038	6,462
Lemons	174	147	2,961	3,621	9,532
Lettuce	544	212	5,403	2,498	7,259
Mixed and bunched vegetables	219	177	2,624	1,769	7,797
Onions	268	311	19,247	21,535	22,559
Oranges	2,561	1,239	23,415	24,251	50,654
Sweet potatoes	222	158	13,095	9,716	10,510
Tomatoes	115	98	678	261	15,640
White potatoes	2,153	2,223	138,386	140,784	176,510
Total	7,778	6,113	327,226	319,966	429,445

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1 white.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Week ending— Mar. 8, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1920.	One year ago.
New York	[1] $5.70–$5.85	.....	[1] $1.90–$2.10
Baltimore	4.65– 5.35	.....	2.00
Boston	5.25– 5.50	.....	2.00– 2.10
Chicago	[2] 5.20– 5.35	[2] $4.45–$4.60	[2] 1.55– 1.65
Kansas City	[2] 5.00	[2] 4.70	1.60– 1.65
St. Louis	5.25– 5.35	4.60– 4.70	1.70
West New York [3]	5.00– 5.25	4.50– 4.80	1.77
Wisconsin and Michigan [3]	4.90– 5.10	4.30– 4.50	1.40– 1.50

SWEET POTATOES, Yellows, New Jerseys, and Tennessees.
(Bushel hampers.)

New York	$2.65–$2.85	$2.65–$2.85	$3.00–$3.80
Baltimore	2.50– 2.60	2.25– 2.40	2.75
Boston	2.70– 2.75	2.50	3.25
Chicago	2.60– 2.75	2.75– 3.00	3.00– 3.15
Kansas City	1.65– 1.75	1.90– 2.00	2.75
St. Louis	2.00	1.75– 2.00	2.75

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½.
(Barrels.)

New York	$9.00–$9.50	$9.00–$9.25	$9.00–$10.00
Baltimore	[4] 8.00– 8.25	[4] 8.00– 8.25	10.00– 10.50
Boston	8.00– 8.50	8.00– 8.50	9.00– 10.00
Chicago	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 9.00	10.00– 11.00
Kansas City	[5] 7.00– 7.50	[5] 6.75– 7.00	[5] 9.75
St. Louis	[5] 7.00– 7.50	[5] 8.00	10.00– 11.00
West New York [3]	7.75– 8.00	8.00– 8.25	9.50– 10.00

APPLES, Northwestern Winesaps, Extra Fancy.
(Boxes.)

New York	$4.00–$4.25	$3.75–$4.00	$4.00–$4.25
Boston	4.00– 4.25	.....	4.00– 4.25
Chicago	3.25– 3.50	3.00– 3.25	4.25– 4.50
Kansas City	3.75– 4.00	3.00– 3.25	4.75
St. Louis	.....	.....	.....
F. o. b. northwestern shipping points	3.00	3.00– 3.15	.....

ONIONS, No. 1, Yellow and Red.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York	$6.00–$6.25	$6.50	$3.00–$3.50
Baltimore	5.75– 6.00	$5.75– 6.25	4.00– 4.25
Boston	5.75– 6.25	6.00	3.75– 4.00
Chicago	5.00– 5.50	4.50– 5.00	4.00– 4.50
Kansas City	5.50	5.50– 5.75	4.25– 4.50
St. Louis	5.50	5.25– 5.50	4.25– 4.50
West New York [3]	.....	.....	4.00

CABBAGE, Danish and Holland seed.
(Bulk, per ton.)

New York	$90.00–$100.00	$90.00	$40.00–$45.00
Baltimore	90.00– 100.00	.....	20.00– 40.00
Boston	[6] 5.25– 5.50	[6] $4.00– $5.00	[6] 2.50– 3.00
Chicago	50.00– 60.00	50.00– 60.00	45.00– 50.00
Kansas City	[1] 4.00– 4.50	[1] 4.00– 4.50	[1] 3.00
St. Louis	[7] 65.00– 70.00	[7] 60.00	60.00– 65.00
West New York [3]	.....	.....	35.00

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] Southeastern York Imperials.
[5] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[6] Bulk per barrel.
[7] Texas Flat Dutch.

POTATOES FROM EUROPE.

Rated Lower in Quality and Price than Domestic Stock.

During 1913–14, the last season during which imports of potatoes were received from European countries, the stock was apparently of about the same quality and condition as that which is arriving now. After investigating conditions and prices as they existed at that time and consulting with several of the dealers who handle foreign stock, the consensus of opinion seems to be that this stock usually sells considerably lower than the domestic potatoes on account of its smaller size and inferior quality.

Sold Lower in New York.

From October, 1913, to the end of May, 1914, quotations on the European stock, principally from Denmark and Belgium, ranged in New York $1 to $2 per 168-pound sack, mostly around $1.50 to $1.75. During this same period Maine and New York stock in 165-pound sacks ranged $1.85 to $2.75, with most of the sales around $2.50, the latter part of the season.

The stock arriving in New York the present season is of inferior quality and condition, is ungraded or field run. It has sold from $4 to $5, mostly $4.50, per 165-pound sack, although it is reported that some of this stock sold late in February as high as $5.75 a sack, when New York and Maine stock was bringing about $7 to $7.75 per 165-pound sack.

About 2,000 sacks of potatoes from Denmark have been refused entry at New York after rejection by the Federal Horticultural Board. Nearly 7 per cent of the rejected stock was infected with scab and rot. This cargo, which arrived March 4, included some potatoes of fairly good grade, which sold wholesale at $4.55 per 100 pounds, or considerably below best native stock, and most of the imported potatoes not rejected sold still lower. That portion of the cargo which was refused entry may be shipped to Cuba.

Not Important in Boston Market.

No potatoes from Europe have been offered this season in Boston markets. However, one dealer expects to handle a considerable amount of Danish potatoes as soon as they arrive at New York.

It is obvious that only unusual conditions in the domestic market will warrant importation of foreign stock. During the shortage in the spring of 1914 a considerable amount of potatoes was brought into Bostou from Ireland, and it is stated that this stock, when in good condition, sold on a par with domestic stock. These potatoes were shipped iu barrel sacks of 165 pounds and resembled an old variety known as the "Chenango." It is the impression of the trade in Boston that the importation of Danish potatoes will have very little bearing on the market.

Various Grades in Philadelphia.

Not many foreign potatoes have been offered on the Philadelphia market since the winter of 1911–12. During that season the domestic crop was very light and the foreign crop heavy. The stocks came principally from Scotland, Ireland, and England and ranked lower in price than New York State potatoes with the exception that some stock grown in a reddish soil in England ranged slightly higher than that from York State and about on a par with Maine stock. Foreign potatoes from the other sections were generally dark colored and of considerably poorer quality than any of the domestic stock.

ONION MARKET SEASON.

(Continued from front page.)

times quoted red stock higher than yellow. California yellow and brown onions usually sold higher than other stock in the same markets.

Supply of Foreign Onions.

With the return of more normal conditions of ocean trausportation cousiderable supplies of foreign onions are being attracted to the markets of the United States. Spanish onions have been fairly abundant in the markets this season and have sold lower than the best grades of native stock. The lower range of prices for Spanish onions is explained by the extremely large sizes of the imported stock and by the inferior condition in which some shipments arrive. There was also the uatural effect of the very large offerings in some cities. Importations from Spain increased from 521,782 bushels in 1915 to 590,717 in 1916, to 1,422,370 in 1917, and was slightly less in 1918, with 1,165,725 bushels.

During April the imports of Egyptian onions may become of some importance, for they reach the markets when supplies of other onions are usually moderate. During the war very few onions were shipped to this country from Egypt. Records show 28,997 bushels imported in 1914. During the present year imports are likely to be resumed in considerable volume. The condition of the Egyptian crop is reported very favorable, with a total yield of about 2,000,000 sacks of 112 pounds each. A price range of 18 to 20 shillings per long hundredweight of 112 pounds is expected at the beginning of the season in Egypt. This range reduced to United States basis, at the rate of exchange March 3, would be equivalent to $2.77 to $3.08 per 100 pounds. Freight and other charges probably would make the price for stock delivered at New York, duty paid, around $4.50 per 100 pounds. It is understood that the New York importers consider the outlook favorable for Egyptian onions on account of the good keeping quality and the good condition in which this stock arrives. They are reputed to compare favorably with American stock as regards prices, quality, and condition.

Bermuda, the original source of the well-known class of onions, has shipped fairly uniform quantities in recent years, ranging from 79,914 bushels in 1914 to 83,000 in 1918. Australian onions have been shipped to Pacific coast points in considerable quantities. Sixty-two thousand bushels were sent in 1914, 53,000 bushels in 1917, but none have been reported since that year.

LATE ONION CROP AND MOVEMENT.

	Shipments (cars).					Production (cars of 500 bushels).						
			Season—									
	To Feb. 29, 1919–20	To Feb. 28, 1918–19	1918–19	1917–18	Calendar year 1916.	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
California	4,423	2,957	3,140	2,725	1,755	4,920	5,740	6,777	3,689	3,825	7,939	5,196
Colorado	195	210	230	239	42	271	657	452	200	303	1,118	449
Idaho	13	8	10	71	52	75	34	360	216	120	.....	.....
Illinois	108	316	334	230	27	332	758	550	383	386	.....	.....
Indiana	945	1,746	1,817	1,204	504	1,380	2,136	2,490	1,483	1,189	4,421	3,998
Iowa	487	957	968	708	15	570	781	693	324	421	703	492
Kentucky	336	195	195	177	263	720	511	450	510	431	.....	.....
Massachusetts	2,578	2,597	2,883	2,766	2,162	2,890	4,369	2,855	2,583	2,714	4,037	2,583
Michigan	197	552	590	253	94	385	993	912	398	447	1,943	859
Minnesota	436	814	822	626	162	675	1,123	1,126	411	770	1,018	720
Nevada	1	6	6	3	17	17	13	7	20	11	.....	.....
New Jersey	627	593	597	567	401	1,000	1,280	1,705	1,595	1,398	.....	.....
New York	2,043	2,426	2,784	2,104	1,008	3,858	7,058	5,448	2,574	7,205	13,130	5,704
Ohio	1,641	1,825	2,008	1,475	1,991	2,650	3,781	3,403	2,881	543	7,221	5,118
Oregon	173	133	238	191	256	480	352	537	750	553	520	565
Pennsylvania	118	75	79	55	10	72	114	188	150	201	.....	.....
Texas	40	23	23	46	.....	550	475	349	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	18	.....	1	27	2	65	102	80	72	60	.....	.....
Virginia (eastern shore)	115	89	89	142	.....	150	202	182	156	468	.....	.....
Washington	594	470	477	315	599	512	800	751	787	624	890	.....
Wisconsin	83	284	309	240	105	260	687	605	433	572	866	990
Total	15,171	16,276	17,600	14,164	9,465	21,832	31,966	29,920	19,615	21,968	43,806	26,674

ONION PRICES, 1917–1920.

Jobbing Prices in Distributing Markets (Sacked, in Dollars, per 100 Pounds).

	Eastern stock in Eastern markets.			Middle Western stock in Middle Western markets.			California stock in all markets.		
	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
Opening.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 17.
	3.25–4.25	1.50–2.50	2.50–3.00	3.25–4.25	2.00–3.00	2.60–3.25	3.25–4.00	2.25–3.35	2.85–3.50
High	Jan. 12.	May 12.	Sept. 25.	Jan. 12.	Apr. 28.	Oct. 30.	Jan. 5.	May 12.	Oct. 30.
	6.00–6.50	4.50–7.50	2.50–3.25	5.75–6.50	4.75–7.50	3.50–3.75	5.50–6.50	4.50–8.00	3.25–4.25
Low	Sept. 29.	Oct. 15.	Dec. 4.	Oct. 13.	Sept. 17.	Dec. 18.	Oct. 13.	Nov. 19.	Dec. 18.
	3.00–3.75	1.25–1.75	2.00–2.75	3.50–3.75	2.40–2.50	1.75–2.75	3.50–3.75	2.00–2.50	1.75–3.00
Closing	Mar. 1.	May 12.	Apr. 1.	Mar. 1.	May 12.	Apr. 1.	Mar. 1.	May 12.	Apr. 1.
	3.50–6.50	4.50–7.50	0.75–1.00	5.00–6.25	4.50–5.00	0.50–1.00	4.75–5.25	4.50–8.00	0.50–1.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points in Producing Sections (Sacked, in Dollars, per 100 Pounds).

	Eastern district—yellow.			Middle Western district—red.			California—brown.		
	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
Opening.	Sept. 29.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 22.	.....	.....	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	.....
	3.33	1.90–2.00	2.50–3.20	3.00–3.25	.....	.....	2.00–2.25	2.25–2.40	.....
High	Dec. 22.	Apr. 6.	Oct. 30.	Nov. 10.	.....	.....	Sept. 29.	May 19.	.....
	6.00–6.50	4.00–5.00	3.25–3.65	4.40–4.80	.....	.....	2.50–2.60	4.75–6.00	.....
Low	Oct. 13.	Oct. 29.	Mar. 25.	Sept. 22.	.....	.....	Aug. 4.	Oct. 22.	.....
	3.50	1.30–1.50	0.90–1.25	3.00–3.25	.....	.....	2.00–2.25	0.55–1.09	.....
Closing	Mar. 1.	Apr. 21.	Mar. 25.	Nov. 17.	.....	.....	Sept. 29.	May 19.	.....
	5.50	5.00	0.90–1.25	4.75	.....	.....	2.50–2.60	4.75–6.00	.....

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET FIRM.

The light receipts of hay at all the principal markets except those of the Central West during the week ending March 6 have given a firm tone to the hay market situation. The shortage of cars and the severe weather during the week contributed to the firmness of the market. The weather will probably continue to be a large factor in the market situation and both receipts and prices will be greatly influenced by it.

Timothy.—The Eastern markets, including Philadelphia and Baltimore, report continued light receipts of timothy, causing further advances in prices, which are now at the highest point for the season at the latter market.

The decline in prices early in the week at Cincinnati caused by the general inferior quality of the receipts, and by the poor demand, has been followed by an advance to slightly above last week's quotations, brought about principally by the cold weather and a better shipping demand.

Atlanta and New Orleans report firm markets at slightly advanced prices. The receipts at Atlanta are rather heavy and mostly of a good quality. The shipments are said to be mostly from Indiana.

Prices are firm at both Kansas City and St. Louis, and the demand continues strong on account of the light receipts.

Increased receipts and fair weather during the first part of the week caused prices to decline from 50 cents to $1 per ton at Chicago. Stocks are said to be not large, however, and advices of shipment from country points indicate lighter receipts.

Clover and Clover Mixed.—Conditions remain practically unchanged on clover and clover mixed hay. Receipts in most of the markets are light but nearer equal to the demand, which is not now so urgent as last week. Kansas City reports slightly increased receipts. The average price of No. 1 clover at five of the principal markets has remained practically unchanged during the past month at about $36 per ton.

Prairie.—The trend of prices on Prairie continues downward. The receipts at Kansas City, Omaha, and Chicago continue heavy and are principally of the lower grades. The demand is only fair.

Receipts have increased during the week at Minneapolis and St. Louis until they are now equal to the demand, which is also less urgent.

Alfalfa.—The downward trend of prices of alfalfa which has been noted during the past few weeks at the principal markets appears to have been halted by lighter receipts and an improved demand. At Omaha and Chicago, however, the receipts have been slightly in excess of the demand and prices have declined from 50 cents to $1 from the previous quotations.

The demand from meal manufacturers is said to be but little improved because the shortage of molasses has curtailed the demand from mixed feed manufacturers for alfalfa meal.

The drouth situation in California has been slightly improved by the recent rains, but the demand for hay is still urgent both at San Francisco and in the country districts. The light movement of hay from Nevada to California continues and purchases are also being made from Oregon.

Seattle reports inquiries for hay from Montana where the severe cold weather has caused an increased demand.

Cooler weather at Denver has improved the demand but the supply is said still to exceed the demand.

Market for Wheat.—An importer in Madrid, Spain, desires cable quotations on 100,000 tons (3,675,000 bushels) of wheat f. o. b. an Atlantic port, delivery to begin April 1. (If interested, ask for report Spain 4226.)

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS MAR. 6.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Buffalo.	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Minneapolis.	Denver.	San Francisco.
HAY (carload lots).														
Timothy and clover:														
No. 1 Timothy	[2]38.00	48.00	46.50	43.00	39.50	37.00	36.75	33.50	36.00	.....	30.50	27.75	.....	.....
Standard Timothy	.....	47.00	45.25	42.00	.....	36.00	36.25	30.50	34.00	.....	30.00	.....	29.00	.....
No. 2 Timothy	[2]37.00	46.00	44.25	40.50	38.50	35.50	35.50	29.50	31.00	.....	27.50	26.50	.....	.....
No. 1 Light Clover, mixed	.....	46.00	44.75	42.00	.....	36.00	36.00	31.50	32.00	.....	[2]30.50	26.00	.....	.....
No. 1 Clover, mixed	.....	45.00	44.00	43.00	.....	35.00	35.50	30.00	32.00	.....	[2]29.50	25.50	.....	.....
No. 1 Clover	.....	.....	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	30.50	34.50	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:														
No. 1 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	43.50	.....	40.00	40.00	36.00	38.50	31.50	33.50	29.50	25.00	36.00
No. 2 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	32.00	37.00	28.00	32.00	29.50	21.50	25.25	.....	.....
Prairie:														
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	24.50	20.50	20.00	17.50	21.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	19.00	[2]12.50	.....	29.00	.....
Wheat and Oat Hay No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50
FEED (ton lots or more).														
Wheat bran:														
Spring	52.00	53.00	52.50	57.00	.....	.....	50.00	50.50	.....	.....	.....	48.50	46.00	.....
Soft Winter	53.00	54.00	58.00	57.99	.....	50.00	50.50	50.00	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	52.00	.....	.....	57.00	46.00	.....	50.00	50.00	.....	.....	45.00	.....	47.00	49.00
Wheat middlings:														
Spring	57.00	57.00	56.50	[2]65.00	.....	.....	57.50	55.75	.....	.....	.....	52.50	.....	.....
Soft Winter	58.00	.....	58.00	61.50	.....	58.00	57.00	55.75	.....	.....	[2]54.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	57.00	.....	.....	61.50	.....	.....	57.00	55.75	.....	.....	53.00	.....	.....	67.00
Rye middlings	54.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:														
Linseed (— per cent)	.....	82.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	76.50	80.00	80.50	.....	85.00	80.00	100.00	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	80.00	85.00	.....	[2]79.50	.....	.....	75.00	75.00	75.00	.....	76.50	80.00	84.00	81.00
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	73.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	49.00	53.50	55.00	53.00	.....	.....	46.00	45.00	.....	.....	[2]40.50	.....	35.00	45.00
Gluten feed	.....	78.00	68.00	.....	.....	.....	73.50	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	64.00	69.00	.....	70.00	.....	.....	64.00	67.00	.....	.....	[2]62.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	67.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	68.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.00	72.00
Beet pulp	63.00	64.00	.....	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

(Per ton, bagged, carload lots.)

	Mar. 6.	Feb. 7.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$45.75	$43.00
Duluth	44.00	43.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	43.00	41.00
St. Louis	45.50	44.00
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	48.50	46.50
Baltimore	55.50	49.25
Richmond	.....	52.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	50.50	46.00
Duluth	50.00	47.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	49.00	48.50
St. Louis	52.25	49.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	55.00	52.00
Baltimore	55.50	52.50
Richmond	.....	54.00
Cottonseed meal (41 per cent protein):		
Memphis	70.00	76.00
Atlanta	74.00	76.00
Linseed meal:		
Amsterdam, N. Y.	.....	68.00
Minneapolis	75.50	80.00
Milwaukee	76.00	79.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	43.00	44.50
Kansas City	37.50	41.50
St. Louis	38.00	44.00
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	69.00	.....
Buffalo	72.00	72.05
Hominy feed:		
Milwaukee	61.50	61.00
New York	68.00	66.00

FEED MARKET CONTINUES FIRM.

Reports from the various markets for the week ending March 8 indicate an urgent demand with advancing prices on wheat mill feeds. The market situation of high protein feeds is but little changed from the previous week.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—The scarcity of cars and the continued poor demand for flour are the principal causes of the strength in the mill-feed market. Many mills are reported either to be closed or to be running only part time because of their inability to dispose of their flour output. This has greatly curtailed the supply of bran and middlings and together with the increased demand caused by the wintry weather prevailing over a large part of the country has resulted in higher quotations at many of the markets.

It is stated that the flour output of the Minneapolis mills for the week was only about 39 per cent of their capacity, and that this small production was caused principally by their inability to obtain shipping instructions from concerns to which they had sold flour for deferred shipment.

Linseed Meal.—The demand for linseed meal is less urgent and the lower prices which have been prevailing in the eastern markets have influenced western quotations.

The export situation is still an important factor. The exports of meal and cake reported for January were approximately 15,750 tons compared to 19,300 tons for December and 16,120 tons for November.

Gluten Feed.—The supply of gluten feed remains below the demand. Several of the large mills are said to be operating at their full capacity but are unable to accept orders for immediate shipment. Prices are practically unchanged.

Hominy Feed.—The quotations on hominy feed were slightly advanced by the manufacturers during the week on account of the advance of the price of corn, but the

demand at the various markets is reported to be rather slow and buyers are purchasing only for their immediate needs. Quotations at the principal markets are practically unchanged.

Peanut Meal.—The supply of peanut meal is still very light. Atlanta reports that some 30 per cent protein meal is being offered in carload lots at $70 per ton, but that the 36 per cent meal is being offered in small lots only. On account of the small amount of peanuts being pressed for oil no improvement in the meal situation is expected.

Cottonseed Meal.—The market is generally lower on cottonseed meal. The demand at Kansas City from feeders is light and the stocks are considered sufficient for any demand that may develop during the remainder of the feeding season. The fertilizer manufacturers are said again to be buying the lower-grade meal. The export demand continues unsatisfactory.

The higher quotation being made at Atlanta and other southeastern markets are said to be based upon the expectation that the continued cold weather in that section would cause an increased demand. Purchases are being made only for immediate needs. Prices at San Francisco are quoted much higher than at the southern markets, but there is practically no demand.

Alfalfa Meal.—The price of alfalfa meal has declined during the week in the principal markets. There is a fair demand for the higher grades but rather a slow demand for the lower grades. The mixed-feed manufacturers have not been large buyers because of their inability to obtain sufficient molasses. Stocks at the mills and at the principal markets are reported not large.

GRAIN MARKET.

Exports of wheat and flour in January, for which figures became available only last week, amounted to 12,240,000 bushels, compared with 22,100,000 bushels in January a year ago, allowing 4½ bushels of wheat per barrel of flour. This decrease is noteworthy because there is a large surplus in all positions in the United States above requirements up to next harvest. It was reported in the Chicago market Saturday, March 6, that a small lot of No. 2 Hard Winter wheat had been sold for direct export at $2.58 for New York, which was said to be under the market.

While wheat prices scored a good advance during the week, it was not the result of any change in general conditions but of bidding by mills for top grades. This was especially true in Minneapolis where there has been a shortage of Nos. 1 and 2 all season, because of a poor crop. Car shortage is also a factor. A comment in a report issued by the Federal reserve bank agent for the Northwest, says that 60,000 cars are needed in the ninth district to move the remainder of grain crops.

Sales of flour for the week by spring wheat mills, including Minneapolis, were estimated at 30 to 40 per cent of capacity. On March 2, only 15 of the 26 mills at Minneapolis were running. The 11 were closed down because buyers would not order out flour which they had purchased. Kansas City and other southwestern mills experienced the same difficulty.

The grain trade at Minneapolis is considerably exercised by reports that the spring wheat acreage will be materially reduced. Some reports indicate 19 per cent decrease in Minnesota, 22 per cent in South Dakota, 5 per cent in southern North Dakota, 28 per cent in northern Iowa, and some decrease in Wisconsin and northern Nebraska, but an increase in Montana. The grain trade has begun propaganda to induce farmers to change their plans.

An estimate of the Argentine wheat crop which was harvested in December and January, places the total at 215,000,000 bushels. This is a record crop and about 40,000,000 above the average. The Argentine crop has an important bearing on British and French demand for American wheat.

Corn recorded new high prices for the season last week, with the May future at $1.45 on Saturday, in Chicago. The real feature, however, was the big premiums on cash corn over the futures. At the close Saturday, No. 3 yellow was 14 cents over May and No. 5 yellow, 8 cents over May. Such phenomenal premiums reflect an acute shortage of spot offerings, partly due to the blizzard.

Speculation turned strongly to the buying side of corn last week, partly because of the strength of cash corn, and partly because two private reports on farm reserves estimated that consumption of corn this season has been the largest on record. One report said that in less than five months consumption has been two-thirds of the season's supply. There was heavy covering by the shorts in the futures market and the speculative trade broadened.

Oats, while strong, lacked the great strength of corn, yet cash oats in Chicago commanded big premiums over the May future. At the close Saturday No. 2 was 8⅜ cents over the May, which is phenomenal and is a big handicap on short sellers.

Reports from eastern States showed that supplies there were very small, because of storms and car shortage. On Saturday it was reported that seaboard exporters canceled purchases for a million bushels of oats and replaced them in Canada. According to private estimates consumption of oats in the United States since harvest has been slightly above the 5-year average.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Mar. 6.

[Bushels; 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Other Atlantic and Gulf ports.	Pacific ports.	Total for week.
WHEAT.						
No. 2 Amber Durum	30	....	....	.....	....	30
Hard Winter:						
No. 3	....	....	....	96	....	96
All others	....	....	....	252	....	252
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	....	348	....	348
Red Winter:						
No. 2	56	....	2	395	....	453
No. 3	35	....	....	195	....	230
All others	....	....	....	10	....	10
Total Soft Red Winter	91	....	2	600	....	693
Total, week ending Mar. 6, 1920	121	....	2	948	....	1,071
Total, week ending Feb. 28, 1920	390	287	....	656	....	1,333
BARLEY.						
Brewing Barley:						
Superior to No. 1 Standard California	....	....	....	47	....	47
Choice California	....	....	....	210	....	210
Standard No. 1 California	....	....	....	183	....	183
Total brewing barley	....	....	....	440	....	440
Ungraded	75	....	....	.....	....	75
Total, week ending Mar. 6, 1920	75	....	....	440	....	515
Total, week ending Feb. 28, 1920	58	....	....	.....	....	58
OATS.						
No. 3:						
White	....	....	....	25	....	25
White clipped	....	....	426	.....	....	426
Canadian bond	....	....	....	155	....	155
Total, week ending Mar. 6, 1920	....	....	426	180	....	606
Total, week ending Feb. 28, 1920	279	....	....	.....	....	279
RYE.						
No. 2 Western	....	....	975	.....	....	975
Ungraded	....	....	....	45	....	45
Total, week ending Mar. 6, 1920	....	....	975	45	....	1,020
Total, week ending Feb. 28, 1920	300	....	602	.....	....	902

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND LARD.

(Continued from page 163.)

aggregate decreases were in bacon and hams and shoulders, while the greatest percentage decreases were in canned and pickled beef, hams and shoulders, and lard compound. Increases were shown in fresh beef, pickled pork, and both lard and neutral lard, the latter commodity showing a percentage increase of 634 per cent.

Total exports of meat and lard during the 7-month period ending January 31, 1920, showed a decrease of 353,267,700 pounds, or 57 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The only increases recorded during the seven months were in lard, oleo oil, neutral lard, and pickled pork. Exports of hams and shoulders, bacon, and the various classes of beef all showed heavy declines during that period.

Of the total shipments of fresh beef in January, Germany received 14 million pounds, the Netherlands 5½ million pounds, England 1⅔ million pounds and Belgium about 800,000 pounds the balance being distributed among France, Canada, Scotland, and Italy. The following table shows the exports by commodities during Janaury and the first seven months of the present fiscal year as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year:

Commodity.	January.			Seven months ending Jan. 31.		
	1920	1919	Increase or decrease.	1920	1919	Increase or decrease.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
Beef, canned	1,081,643	12,636,060	— 91	15,593,818	81,740,568	— 81
Beef, fresh	22,872,223	17,436,495	31	99,757,987	252,100,436	— 60
Beef, pickled	1,670,500	6,030,937	— 72	20,652,841	27,274,195	— 24
Oleo oil	3,816,303	5,552,790	— 31	42,388,134	27,831,579	52
Bacon	77,501,012	102,679,002	— 25	517,273,819	590,401,646	— 12
Hams and shoulders	13,905,923	54,846,433	— 75	165,335,277	276,720,146	— 40
Lard	38,823,902	37,850,338	3	339,777,457	302,673,665	12
Neutral lard	595,397	81,160	634	9,464,868	3,389,382	179
Pork, pickled	4,251,187	2,237,513	90	24,388,414	19,764,862	23
Lard compound	2,060,161	4,869,620	— 58	29,442,676	35,446,512	— 17
Total	166,578,241	244,220,347	— 32	264,075,291	617,342,991	— 57

SEEDS

SEED PRICES LOWER.

Cold Wave Affects Demand.

The cold wave during the week ending March 6 further retarded the backward demand for seeds, and prices of a number of seeds declined. The country merchants are buying in smaller quantities than usual, apparently placing orders with seedsmen only in sufficient amount to cover sales they have made to farmers. The latter are reported to be delaying their purchases of seed as much as possible in the hope that prices will show further declines from the peak prices in January. In the Pacific Northwest, however, mild weather has spurred the demand for clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed, and high-grade stocks of these may all be exhausted before the sowing season is over. Embargoes in the East are still impeding the movement of seeds.

Clovers.—Red clover declined about $1 per 100 pounds in several cities. Offerings from Europe are said to be somewhat freer, although a report from Bologna, Italy, on February 15 indicated that the stocks for export were practically exhausted. The prices paid for selected recleaned red clover on the Bologna market on February 14 were about 275 lira per 100 kilograms (about $7 per 100 pounds) more than those of the previous week and about 750 lira more than those of the previous month.

Alsike clover and crimson clover prices were weaker than those of a week ago, and declines of 50 cents or more occurred in a few of the cities.

Alfalfa.—The arrival at Portland of approximately 4,000,000 pounds of imported Turkestan alfalfa was reported. Prices were well maintained, nevertheless, in practically all of the cities except New York, Baltimore, and Salt Lake City, where declines of 50 cents to $1 were indicated.

Grasses.—There was a drop of 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds in timothy seed prices. New York, Louisville, and Baltimore showed decreases in redtop prices of 50 cents to $1, and the first two cities also indicated a decline of $1 in orchard grass prices.

Seed Grains.—There was an upward tendency in prices for seed grains in sympathy with the higher grain markets. Several cities raised their prices on seed wheat, oats, and rye, whereas other cities that had not recorded an increase in these prices were holding them very firm.

TIMOTHY SEED STOCKS AND PRICES.

Some of the factors that have tended to keep the price of timothy seed from soaring during the past two years to the same extent as that of red and alsike clover and alfalfa as noted in The Market Reporter for February 14, are: (1) The accumulation of stocks of timothy seed since the large crop of 1916; (2) the increased demand for food crops and decreased demand for grass seeds; and (3) the failure of the export demand to meet the expectations of many concerns in the seed trade. Although no actual figures covering stocks on hand January 1, 1920, are available because seed surveys were not conducted this year, a fair estimate of the stocks of timothy seed in the hands of dealers on that date may be made by deductions drawn from surveys conducted prior to this year, supplemented by shipment and export figures.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 6.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

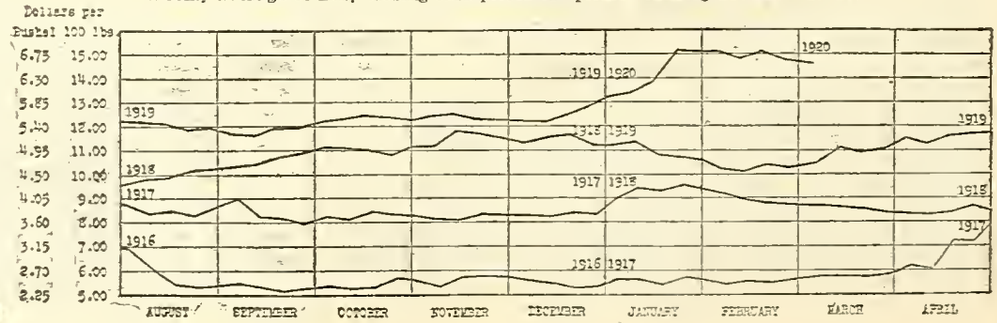
[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Average for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:															
Red clover	56.00	55.00	57.75	57.50	56.65	58.00	56.25	57.50	58.00	58.50	58.00	.....	58.00	62.00	42.50
Alsike clover	57.00	56.50	58.25	58.50	58.00	59.00	57.50	59.00	60.00	60.50	59.00	59.00	59.00	62.00	31.50
White clover	63.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	65.00	60.00	60.00	66.00	61.00	64.00	63.00	60.50	65.00	68.00	48.00
Crimson clover	12.00	12.00	13.00	.....	.....	13.50	13.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
Sweet clover	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.50	38.00	38.00	35.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	36.00	35.00	.....	23.50
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Alfalfa	37.50	39.00	44.00	43.00	44.00	43.00	42.00	46.00	44.00	46.00	41.00	42.00	43.50	43.00	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	14.50	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.45	14.00	13.65	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.75	14.00	18.00	10.80
Redtop	18.50	18.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	20.00	18.00	22.00	21.50	22.75	21.00	22.00	21.00	25.00	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.00	31.00	30.00	29.50	31.00	31.00	30.00	31.00	31.00	32.00	35.00	23.00
Orchard grass	23.00	25.00	25.75	25.00	26.50	25.00	23.00	20.00	28.00	28.00	25.50	29.00	29.00	30.00	27.75
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	31.00	30.50	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.50	6.00	8.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.50	5.50
Common millet	5.00	3.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	3.65	3.35	4.00	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	3.50	.....	.....	3.50	3.75	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	8.00	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	15.00	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	4.00	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.85	2.90	3.00	.....	.....	4.25
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.35	.....	.....	4.00	3.25	.....	3.75	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	4.15	3.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	14.00	12.75	13.75	.....	15.00	13.00	14.50	.....	18.00	14.50
Rape	11.50	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.50	11.50	.....	12.00	10.00	9.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	32.00	.....	32.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	18.75
Common vetch	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	.....	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	8.00
Peas:															
Canada field peas	6.25	6.00	.....	6.00	6.25	.....	5.65	5.75	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.50	12.50	10.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans	.....	8.00	8.25	10.00	.....	9.00	12.50	10.50	10.00	9.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	5.00
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Velvet beans	.....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Cotton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	5.25	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	.....	6.00	.....	.....	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	2.90	2.75	2.50	3.25	3.00	3.35	.....	4.50	2.90
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	4.00	3.80	.....	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.70
Seed oats	.....	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.10	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.70	.....	1.45	.95
Seed barley	.....	2.00	.....	2.10	2.00	.....	1.80	2.00	2.00	.....	.....	2.65	.....	2.15	1.40
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.35	2.30	1.85	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.25	2.15
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.85	2.00	2.25	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	2.10

The carryover on July 1, 1919, plus the estimated dealers' receipts between July 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920, minus the estimated sales during the fall season (July 1–Jan. 1) should give an approximation of the stocks held by dealers on January 1, 1920. These figures are obtained as follows: The carryover figures are taken from the seed survey of June 30, 1919. The estimated receipts are calculated from the ratio (2.75:1) of dealers' receipts during the two previous periods and the corresponding crop-year shipments. The same figures representing estimated domestic sales for the fall season of 1918 are used for the fall season of 1919. They are obtained by adding together the carryover on July 1, 1918, and the dealers' receipts between July 1, 1918, and January 1, 1919, and subtracting from this sum the exports during the period, July 1, 1918–January 1, 1919, plus the stocks in dealers' hands on January 1, 1919.

TIMOTHY SEED PRICES, 1916-1920.

Weekly average of daily closing cash prices of "prime" timothy seed at Toledo.



A comparison of some of the salient figures that enter into the computation of stocks in dealers' hands on January 1, 1920, is shown in the accompanying table.

Carryover, receipts, sales, exports, and stocks.

	Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1919.	Jan. 31, 1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Carryover on previous July 1	56,800,000	80,700,000	68,600,000
Dealers' receipts July 1 to date	142,400,000	134,200,000	135,600,000
Domestic sales July 1 to date	106,300,000	106,300,000	85,900,000
Exports July 1 to date	6,500,000	4,900,000	5,400,000
Stocks in dealers' hands	86,400,000	103,700,000	107,500,000

If instead of assuming that the domestic sales from July 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920, were equal to those of the year before, the sales are assumed to have been larger, the stocks on hand would be decreased in the foregoing table by just that amount. On the other hand, if the average of the domestic sales for the previous two years is used, the stocks on hand would be increased about 10,000,000 pounds and would be 96,600,000 pounds in place of 86,400,000. It is thought, however, that the stocks on hand January 1, 1920, are nearer the smaller of these figures because that figure bears about the same relation to the stocks on hand of each of the two previous years as do the indicated miscellaneous (dealers', country shippers', etc.) stocks on hand calculated from shippers' reports for the three dates bear to one another. The accompanying table gives the figures used in arriving at the miscellaneous timothy seed stocks on January 1, 1918, 1919, and 1920.

Carryover, shipments, exports, and miscellaneous stocks.

	Jan. 1, 1920.	Jan. 1, 1919.	Jan. 1, 1918.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Carryover previous July 1	56,800,000	80,700,000	68,600,000
Shipments of country shippers previous year's crop	51,800,000	43,600,000	56,000,000
Exports July 1 to date	6,500,000	4,900,000	4,890,000
Stocks in miscellaneous hands (carryover plus shipments minus exports)	102,100,000	119,400,000	119,800,000

The graph on page 170 shows fluctuations in timothy seed prices at Toledo for the past four years, which are more or less representative of price changes that occurred in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other important timothy seed markets. It will be noted that there has been a steady increase in prices during the past four years, during which time the largest gain was made from about the middle of December, 1919, to near the end of January, 1920.

CABBAGE SEED CROP DAMAGED.

Puget Sound District.—The commercial cabbage seed crop in the Puget Sound district has been severely damaged this winter by freezing before the plants had been covered. The total acreage reported harvested in this section in 1919 was 1,524 acres, and preparations were made for a similar acreage for harvest in 1920. Although some growers are reluctant to make definite statements as to the extent of the damage or possible number of acres they will be able to put out this season from the surviving plants, the indications are that about 83 per cent of the plants were destroyed and that only about 260 acres will be planted from the remaining 17 per cent.

Long Island.—The cabbage plants for seed production on Long Island were buried in trenches and well prepared for the winter before hard freezing occurred and, although the winter has been a severe one, the plants are believed to be in good condition. The month of March is the most critical time in this section, however, and it is obviously impossible for growers to estimate the final damage, if any, until after this period has passed and the plants are removed from the trenches.

POTATOES HIGH IN BOSTON.

During the fourth week of February it became evident that supplies of potatoes in consuming centers of New England were getting low. This condition was brought about by unprecedented shipping conditions, the railroads having become badly blocked with snow and ice, and the movement of shipments seriously retarded.

At many of the loading stations in Aroostook County, Me., cars on the sidings were frozen to the rails and the movement was almost at a standstill. During the first part of the week ending March 6 an active demand for immediate shipment could only be met in a very limited way at advanced prices of $4.50 to $4.60 f. o. b. for bulk stock. Some shippers seized this opportunity to offer freely for future shipment at prices based on those for immediate shipment.

Prices in Boston during the latter part of February and the early part of the following week advanced from $4.50 to $4.60 to $6.25 and $6.50, sacked per 100 pounds, with limited sales in a small way at the higher figures. These high prices resulted in a falling off in the demand and about March 6 prices dropped to $5 to $5.50. The trade anticipates a shortage of stock in the next two or three weeks because of the inability of shippers to procure cars for loading and the demand from southern points to fill seed contracts. Sales at shipping points were made during the last of this week in a limited way at $4 to $4.10 f. o. b. for bulk stock.

According to a recent inquiry made by a field agent in marketing, reliable persons report that stocks on hand in Aroostook County, Me., were in the neighborhood of 8,500 cars on March 1, with the bulk of the stock in growers' hands.

COLMA CAULIFLOWER.

The cauliflower season is at its height in early March. The Colma (Calif.) district is rolling from 10 to 12 cars of cauliflower per day, chiefly to eastern markets. The cauliflower is generally of exceedingly fine quality, being very firm and having a good white bleach. The shippers were paying the growers from 60 to 75 cents per crate net March 1, the shipper furnishing the crates.

COTTON PRICES AND MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 165.)

Latest telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 to No. 3 grade is quoted at $1.10 per pound at Boston.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian cotton were $1.30¼ for Fully Good Sakellaridis and $1.21¼ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Stock of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on March 5.

1919–20	157,000 bales.	1917–18	369,000 bales.
1918–19	396,000 bales.	1916–17	140,000 bales.

STANDARDIZING CONTAINERS.

(Continued from front page.)

uniformity will tend to simplify and cheapen manufacturing operations and enable the railroads to work out more uniform loading rules. Such rules and specifications should have a tendency to reduce the large claims for loss and damage in transit, acting indirectly as a means of food conservation.

Containers for Produce.

Dimensions and capacity of existing types of hampers.

[Dimensions in inches.]

Capacity.	Inside dimensions.			Length of stave.	Thickness of stave.
	Diameter of top.	Diameter of bottom.	Slant height.		
Quarts.					
10	10½	7¼	10½	10⅝	1/16
12	11½	7½	12½	12¼	1/16
13	12⅝	8	10½	11	1/16
14	12¾	7⅞	11½	12⅛	1/16
14	13	8	11½	11¼	1/16
14	13	7½	12½	12⅞	1/16
15	12¾	7¾	12½	13	1/16
16	13	8½	12	12½	1/16
16	13	8	12⅝	13	1/16
20	14½	9	12⅝	13½	1/16
20	14	9½	12½	13⅞	1/16
27	14¾	9¾	15	16¼	1/16
28	15⅝	9⅝	15¼	16¼	1/16
28	13¾	9	19	20¼	1/16
30	13⅞	9	21⅜	22⅝	1/16
32	15⅜	9	19	20	1/16
32	15	10	17⅝	18½	1/16
40	16½	10	20	21	1/16
44	17	11⅛	19	20	1/16
46	15⅞	9	26	27	1/16
48	16¼	9	26	27	1/16

Proposed legal dimensions for standard hampers.

Capacity.	Inside dimensions.			Length of stave.	Thickness of stave.
	Diameter of top.	Diameter of bottom.	Slant height.		
1 peck	10⅜	6½	9⅝	10⅝	1/16
½ bushel	13	8½	12	12⅝	1/16
⅝ bushel	14¼	9	12⅞	13½	1/16
1 bushel	15⅝	9	19	20	1/16
1½ bushels No. 1	16½	9	26	27	1/16
1½ bushels No. 2	16¾	10	23	21	1/16

Dimensions and capacity of existing types of round stave baskets.

Capacity.	Dimensions.				Number of staves.	Thickness of staves.
	Diameter at top.	Greatest depth.	Smallest depth.	Outside height.		
Quarts.						
8	10½	7¾	7¾	8¼	12	1/16
11	12⅜	7¼	6⅝	8	20	1/16
16	13¾	9⅝	8⅝	9½	20	1/16
20	13¾	10⅝	9⅜	11¼	20	1/16
24	17	8⅞	8¼	9½	16	1/16
28	16¼	9⅞	9¼	10⅜	20	1/16
28	16⅝	10	9	10½	20	1/16
30	16⅝	11⅜	10⅝	12	20	1/16
31	16¼	11	10½	11¼	20	1/16
32	17	11¼	10⅜	11⅝	20	1/16
32	17	10⅜	9⅜	11	20	1/16
48	19	12⅜	11½	13	24	1/16
64	20¼	15⅜	13¼	15¾	24	1/16

Proposed legal dimensions for standard round stave baskets.

Capacity.	Inside diameter at top.	Average inside depth.	Number of staves.	Thickness of staves.
½ bushel	13½	8½	20	1/16
1 bushel	17	10¾	20	1/16
1½ bushels	19	12¼	21	1/16
bush 2 els	21	13¾	24	1/16

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF CATTLE[3] AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, FEBRUARY.

[69 markets.]

Market.	Receipts.				Local slaughter.				Stocker and feeder shipments.				Total shipments.			
	February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	4,343	2,492	8,625	5,845	239	302	502	963	26	52	72	98	4,104	2,190	8,123	4,882
Amarillo, Tex.	3,878	2,422	18,659	20,606	66	.....	66	.....	1,227	1,850	11,575	4,260	3,812	2,422	18,593	20,606
Atlanta, Ga.	1,678	1,339	3,687	3,166	1,431	1,164	2,882	2,197	.....	.....	558	218	247	175	805	969
Augusta, Ga.	1,557	1,201	3,573	2,915	651	682	1,902	1,758	362	.....	456	277	906	519	1,671	1,157
Baltimore, Md.	20,016	15,917	37,815	34,334	13,506	10,606	25,271	22,189	250	.....	450	200	6,510	5,311	12,544	12,145
Billings, Mont.	860	875	1,043	1,496	1	196	33	239	838	394	957	776	838	467	957	953
Birmingham, Ala.	2,291	1,511	4,995	4,592	2,158	1,385	4,828	4,237	.....	105	18	105	33	126	67	126
Boston, Mass.	4,538	7,036	11,151	18,114	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	47,064	52,412	102,092	105,464	14,386	14,181	27,344	30,350	812	1,191	1,130	1,611	32,678	38,231	74,748	75,114
Chattanooga, Tenn.	935	766	2,117	2,069	739	714	1,724	1,674	196	49	393	392	196	52	393	395
Cheyenne, Wyo.	75	997	850	1,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	997	850	1,597
Chicago, Ill.	294,779	302,399	676,822	723,047	206,529	223,680	471,114	534,918	25,396	31,780	55,781	64,114	88,250	78,719	205,708	188,129
Cincinnati, Ohio	27,915	29,458	61,538	64,526	19,473	23,380	43,099	50,847	1,386	1,826	2,866	3,342	8,442	6,078	18,439	13,679
Cleveland, Ohio.	19,509	22,222	43,640	45,459	16,892	19,223	35,474	37,575	160	264	160	597	2,617	2,999	8,166	7,884
Columbia, S. C.	408	349	1,009	809	408	319	1,009	809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	70	453	474	607	45	4	67	25	.....	3	.....	3	25	449	407	582
Dallas, Tex.	474	637	1,206	1,948	474	637	1,206	1,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Dayton, Ohio.	2,499	2,546	4,975	5,151	1,790	1,869	3,837	3,917	24	.....	24	.....	709	677	1,138	1,234
Denver, Colo.	28,696	34,871	105,519	96,637	10,819	10,945	23,456	27,523	14,132	19,348	79,309	56,191	18,957	23,712	90,114	68,407
Detroit, Mich.	20,020	19,213	41,979	43,461	17,343	16,545	37,966	38,158	248	172	759	478	2,677	2,668	4,013	5,303
Dublin, Ga.	457	338	776	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	437	155	762	392
East St. Louis, Ill.	81,326	76,324	183,102	220,439	43,932	57,562	125,132	151,728	10,930	13,551	23,202	34,877	37,394	18,762	57,970	68,711
El Paso, Tex.	9,868	5,799	19,185	22,499	860	1,623	2,965	4,334	8,463	4,231	16,135	18,033	8,501	4,422	16,173	18,224
Emeryville, Calif.	2,585	2,263	5,437	5,260	2,585	2,263	5,437	5,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	3,195	1,129	9,065	3,914	1,139	806	2,059	1,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,056	323	7,006	2,028
Evansville, Ind.	2,704	2,203	5,861	6,450	1,507	714	3,329	2,117	74	61	230	237	1,197	1,488	2,532	4,333
Fort Worth, Tex.	50,626	37,793	117,556	146,282	16,119	21,399	42,696	88,923	23,675	9,160	49,132	22,850	30,966	12,018	63,710	36,757
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,054	427	1,803	994	211	102	391	247	193	.....	432	100	843	325	1,412	747
Indianapolis, Ind.	34,960	39,483	79,284	86,336	17,532	20,524	40,881	46,548	2,964	3,434	5,777	8,015	17,428	18,959	38,403	39,788
Jacksonville, Fla.	816	1,617	1,879	4,624	752	1,523	1,767	4,526	43	.....	47	.....	64	94	112	98
Jersey City, N. J.	62,856	56,738	135,802	118,050	62,856	56,738	135,802	118,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	157,448	180,394	353,727	448,650	82,742	90,759	192,824	248,954	59,247	66,003	120,245	152,501	75,358	81,400	159,716	190,738
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,533	1,493	3,224	3,039	1,038	534	1,860	1,430	248	470	735	784	495	959	1,382	1,609
Lafayette, Ind.	1,535	1,078	3,136	2,271	394	444	1,058	1,015	97	46	216	76	1,141	634	2,078	1,256
Lancaster, Pa.	12,811	7,661	25,095	18,359	452	2,107	2,901	4,391	.....	721	1,640	2,571	12,359	5,554	22,194	13,968
Logansport, Ind.	178	110	227	149	2	.....	4	.....	.....	30	4	30	176	110	223	149
Louisville, Ky.	13,738	13,683	26,922	29,299	5,288	5,612	11,866	12,140	1,819	3,597	3,300	6,995	8,450	8,071	15,056	17,159
Marion, Ohio.	2,344	180	6,367	230	49	89	91	135	.....	59	.....	60	2,295	59	6,276	63
Memphis, Tenn.	470	64	1,531	446	.....	.....	387	.....	152	.....	260	.....	437	64	1,126	446
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,779	30,307	68,430	67,497	30,445	28,033	62,873	61,831	882	652	1,749	1,538	2,334	2,274	5,557	5,666
Montgomery, Ala.	5,734	4,964	11,003	9,780	404	.....	756	49	714	185	1,036	514	5,173	4,578	10,043	9,394
Nashville, Tenn.	4,763	4,065	11,528	10,652	2,986	2,680	6,664	5,566	814	280	1,961	798	1,777	1,385	4,864	5,086
Nebraska City, Nebr.	107	166	324	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	107	166	324	272
New Brighton, Minn.	132	1,572	2,397	3,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	132	1,572	2,397	3,632
New Orleans, La.	15,331	12,705	33,660	34,835	10,342	12,404	25,698	30,829	1,020	676	2,289	1,765	2,662	1,407	5,401	3,045
New York, N. Y.	16,197	19,280	33,967	52,407	16,162	19,280	33,424	52,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	543	.....
Ogden, Utah.	4,138	10,298	12,618	17,708	977	567	3,249	1,049	2,280	2,302	6,654	5,222	3,161	9,731	9,369	16,659
Oklahoma, Okla.	24,899	26,826	60,169	86,088	11,682	15,334	32,083	62,305	7,326	8,366	15,784	16,414	12,651	9,397	26,933	20,576
Omaha, Nebr.	109,099	124,495	276,247	289,844	68,178	80,784	171,496	189,500	6,683	30,891	44,929	72,686	40,921	43,711	104,751	100,344
Pasco, Wash.	1,343	432	2,405	874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,343	432	2,405	874
Peoria, Ill.	2,626	1,779	6,446	4,694	1,384	982	3,606	3,609	36	45	36	45	1,242	797	2,840	1,085
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,312	12,776	29,141	28,160	13,954	12,692	28,553	27,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	84	588	265
Pittsburgh, Pa.	41,391	27,433	90,370	61,441	10,314	11,168	21,044	22,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,105	16,328	66,135	37,680
Portland, Oreg.	11,496	7,226	21,665	15,710	5,973	3,539	11,552	8,667	1,803	982	3,385	2,603	5,419	3,645	10,200	7,494
Pueblo, Colo.	2,770	6,530	9,194	17,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	202	.....	2,787	6,744	9,130	16,995
Richmond, Va.	1,631	1,890	3,251	3,355	740	967	2,052	1,749	40	47	40	57	891	923	1,199	1,606
St. Joseph, Mo.	55,108	53,376	125,690	133,618	35,517	34,610	76,859	89,576	6,841	8,182	16,553	19,182	18,973	17,528	46,594	42,203
St. Louis, Mo.	5,711	5,753	13,003	16,230	5,711	5,753	13,003	16,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	85,371	77,072	171,679	184,228	60,419	31,466	122,873	85,733	16,004	21,266	28,940	52,932	23,889	43,424	48,136	97,219
Salt Lake, Utah.	3,677	4,673	8,995	8,421	1,145	2,099	2,617	4,120	.....	1,618	436	1,990	2,532	2,574	6,378	4,301
San Antonio, Tex.	21,432	9,524	47,350	22,717	1,065	1,362	2,844	2,407	12,610	4,878	26,159	9,581	20,367	8,162	44,506	20,310
Seattle, Wash.	6,099	3,837	10,541	8,990	5,578	3,837	9,898	8,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	.....	643	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	61,181	54,719	136,816	138,838	29,626	24,447	64,395	59,435	18,451	17,303	37,960	42,833	31,882	30,191	70,868	77,959
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,035	142	2,696	441	464	.....	625	3	39	.....	158	7	1,550	142	2,074	437
Spokane, Wash.	8,212	3,323	15,148	9,189	2,674	1,950	5,520	4,936	2,235	417	6,795	2,608	4,268	1,038	9,361	3,864
Tacoma, Wash.	1,702	1,946	3,194	4,042	1,587	1,637	3,232	3,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36	7	82
Toledo, Ohio.	5,175	2,329	14,644	9,016	1,215	969	2,586	2,097	.....	.....	31	71	3,960	1,360	12,058	6,919
Washington, D. C.	1,568	1,696	3,362	3,824	1,568	1,657	3,167	3,339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	195	485
Wichita, Kans.	17,726	19,330	36,409	44,723	6,299	9,106	14,524	19,721	8,995	7,489	17,654	17,330	11,430	10,224	21,885	25,002
Total.	1,485,854	1,458,357	3,374,090	3,587,957	870,814	895,984	1,978,423	2,219,403	239,916	263,976	588,627	628,160	602,147	537,082	1,368,251	1,309,13
Increase or decrease[2]	27,497	.....	−213,867	.....	−25,170	.....	−240,980	.....	−24,060	.....	−39,533	.....	65,065	.....	59,119	.....
Per cent.	1.9	.....	−6.0	.....	−2.8	.....	−10.9	.....	−9.1	.....	−6.3	.....	12.1	.....	4.5	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Decrease indicated by minus sign (−).

[3] Calves are included with cattle.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF HORSES AND MULES AND CALVES[1] AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, FEBRUARY.

[69 markets.]

Market.	Horses and mules.								Calves.							
	Receipts.				Total shipments.				Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stockers and feeders.		Total shipments.	
	February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.	2 months.	February.	2 months.	February.	2 months.	February.	2 months.
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920
Albany, N. Y.									3,671	6,641	94	135			3,580	6,506
Amarillo, Tex.	2,371	837	4,543	2,037	2,371	837	4,543	2,037	(2)							
Atlanta, Ga.	4,709	3,970	12,424	13,570	4,709	3,970	12,424	13,570	(2)							
Augusta, Ga.	1,244	1,109	5,092	5,275	1,244	1,036	5,092	5,048	215	367	168	310			47	57
Baltimore, Md.	746	705	1,682	1,653	746	705	1,682	1,540	6,234	11,123	4,242	7,797			1,992	3,326
Billings, Mont.	336	5	495	13	228	5	314	13	46	46	1	1	45	45	45	45
Birmingham, Ala.									148	406	148	406				
Boston, Mass.		5		13	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,557	5,925	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Buffalo, N. Y.	2,174	1,469	3,814	3,066	2,174	1,469	3,814	3,066	19,585	42,437	5,195	10,031			14,390	32,406
Chattanooga, Tenn.									(2)							
Cheyenne, Wyo.	66	58	88	58	66	58	88	58								
Chicago, Ill.	5,526	3,738	9,396	7,593	5,526	3,738	9,396	7,600	56,581	121,838	52,103	110,136	(2)	(2)	4,478	11,702
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2,429	1,871	4,527	3,736	2,429	1,871	4,527	3,736	9,886	19,190	5,519	10,892			4,367	8,298
Cleveland, Ohio.	560	560	1,200	940	560	560	1,200	940	9,267	21,757	8,738	18,770			529	2,987
Columbia, S. C.	116	89	271	238	116	89	271	238								
Columbus, Ohio.	15	135	160	216	15	135	160	216	41	146	41	59				87
Dallas, Tex.									86	188	86	188				
Dayton, Ohio.									690	1,269	532	1,053			158	216
Denver, Colo.	1,842	1,396	5,242	2,775	2,043	1,452	5,476	2,752	2,795	7,703	2,183	4,485	837	3,355	871	3,466
Detroit, Mich.	394	373	898	599	394	373	898	599	8,799	18,091	8,051	17,287	12	48	748	804
Dublin, Ga.		26				26			(2)							
East St. Louis, Ill.	23,625	20,316	56,337	45,787	27,422	21,131	59,983	47,231	13,919	31,363	9,263	23,989	435	923	4,656	7,374
El Paso, Tex.	1,093	985	2,327	1,777	1,042	981	2,368	1,740	(2)							
Emeryville, Calif.									307	488	307	488				
Erie, Pa.	174	21	421	21	174	21	421	21	1,718	4,497	565	1,032			1,153	3,465
Evansville, Ind.	194	80	513	215	194	80	513	215	1,126	2,231	455	925			671	1,306
Fort Worth, Tex.	9,461	5,367	20,953	11,696	9,461	6,046	20,953	13,715	4,210	12,007	6,482	20,343	2,266	4,476	2,946	5,247
Fostoria, Ohio.									680	1,109	150	295			530	814
Indianapolis, Ind.	773	835	1,683	1,594	773	835	1,683	1,594	11,157	23,895	2,000	3,104			9,157	20,791
Jacksonville, Fla.		17		17		17		17	(2)							
Jersey City, N. J.	278	1,350	402	3,092	278	1,350	402	3,092	30,833	61,588	30,833	61,588				
Kansas City, Mo.	15,331	7,274	29,406	15,132	14,829	7,851	28,798	14,951	15,393	33,446	16,013	32,752	473	1,304	2,123	6,228
Knoxville, Tenn.	627	529	1,277	1,000	649	403	1,382	928	43	43					43	43
Lafayette, Ind.									720	1,411	156	421	11	29	564	990
Lancaster, Pa.	338	175	613	468	338	175	613	468	3,418	5,180	156	270			3,262	4,910
Logansport, Ind.									25	33	2	4			23	29
Louisville, Ky.	1,185	840	2,466	2,290	1,185	840	2,466	2,290	4,482	8,382	1,828	3,871			2,654	4,511
Marion, Ohio.	68	122	1,140	122	68	122	1,140	122	1,317	4,259	35	73			1,282	4,186
Memphis, Tenn.		5,999		10,017		4,143		8,065	53	53						
Milwaukee, Wis.	177	217	324	327	177	217	324	327	27,451	54,828	26,747	53,654	480	837	704	1,174
Montgomery, Ala.	2,142	2,874	6,569	6,660	2,144	2,887	6,569	6,673	141	221		31		2	22	24
Nashville, Tenn.	8,116	7,171	25,773	23,857	8,116	7,171	25,773	23,857	898	1,934	892	1,917		8	6	17
Nebraska City, Nebr.	82	7	82	19	82	3	82	9	(2)							
New Brighton, Minn.																
New Orleans, La.	228		458	27	152		227	27	4,789	10,719	3,579	8,454				
New York, N. Y.	45		103	76	45		103	76	8,137	18,501	8,136	18,500			1	1
Ogden, Utah.	401	486	600	1,089	401	486	600	1,089	496	992	37	151	459	841	459	841
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1,239	596	3,160	1,121	1,363	627	3,423	1,685	3,056	6,489	3,354	8,308	825	1,136	1,086	1,970
Omaha, Nebr.	2,292	700	4,814	1,419	2,292	700	4,814	1,419	5,507	12,313	3,090	5,348	2,213	4,413	2,417	6,965
Pasco, Wash.	10		31	96	10		31	96	(2)	5						5
Peoria, Ill.	30		30		30		30		995	2,263	782	1,818			213	445
Philadelphia, Pa.	948	870	1,592	2,043	948	870	1,592	2,043	5,466	10,964	5,414	10,900			52	64
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,779	1,315	4,881	2,723	2,779	1,315	4,881	2,723	15,087	33,604	4,687	9,300			10,375	24,147
Portland, Oreg.	92	229	153	514	85	266	146	508	979	1,716	786	1,440	105	170	193	289
Pueblo, Colo.	324	92	736	216	324	92	736	215	(2)							
Richmond, Va.	2,717	2,891	6,821	6,280	2,630	2,814	6,452	6,043	190	393	190	393				
St. Joseph, Mo.	4,407	3,914	10,471	8,555	4,282	3,924	10,631	8,298	6,400	14,243	5,846	12,968	161	311	399	1,079
St. Louis, Mo.									1,278	2,518	1,278	2,518				
St. Paul, Minn.	781	257	1,466	451	781	277	1,466	469	34,166	60,350	33,523	60,321	696	1,168	1,038	2,323
Salt Lake, Utah.	224	116	390	178	224	116	371	178	73	130	73	73				57
San Antonio, Tex.	1,979	2,989	5,285	5,829	1,979	2,989	5,285	5,829	2,503	7,240	370	1,163	942	2,427	2,133	6,077
Seattle, Wash.	65	71	112	238	65	71	112	238	283	511	242	470			41	41
Sioux City, Iowa.	2,609	888	4,773	1,702	2,459	835	4,411	1,659	2,591	5,450	2,430	5,185	126	198	131	221
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	73	12	74	38	73	12	74	38	57	61	19	21		2	37	39
Spokane, Wash.	234	109	517	270	171	106	457	265	715	1,459	317	715	68	785	229	946
Tacoma, Wash.				3				3	106	157	97	155				1
Toledo, Ohio.	660	191	1,002	319	660	191	1,002	319	2,518	6,862	586	1,289			1,932	5,573
Washington, D. C.			40	17			40	17	570	1,060	570	1,060				
Wichita, Kans.	3,988	764	10,816	1,566	3,695	764	10,523	1,566	(2)							
Total	112,317	87,019	258,469	200,643	115,004	87,026	260,788	201,531	334,457	702,095	258,391	536,857	10,154	22,478	81,737	182,093
Increase or decrease	25,298		57,826		27,978		59,257									
Per cent	29.1		28.8		32.1		29.4									

[1] Calves also included with cattle, page 172.

[2] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

[3] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF SHEEP AT PUBLIC STOCK YARDS, FEBRUARY.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Receipts.				Local slaughter.				Stock and feeder shipments.				Total shipments.			
	February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	21	13	97	188	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	13	21	188
Amarillo, Tex.	1,412	1,780	4,182	4,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	810	1,269	1,050	2,114	1,412	1,780	4,182	4,592
Atlanta, Ga.	185	24	185	32	185	24	185	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Augusta, Ga.	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	9,492	5,809	19,498	14,737	5,945	5,014	12,262	11,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,547	795	7,236	2,988
Billings, Mont.	4,478	2,038	12,523	2,038	.....	38	.....	38	.....	.....	7,953	.....	4,246	2,000	12,199	2,000
Birmingham, Ala.	18	210	61	210	18	130	61	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	80
Boston, Mass.	337	72	1,034	497	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	105,662	112,792	212,023	237,134	27,720	13,354	58,509	33,138	1,975	267	3,080	1,406	78,942	99,438	153,523	203,996
Chattanooga, Tenn.	.....	52	133	108	.....	52	20	108	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....	113	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,100	1,113	15,300	2,613	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,100	1,113	15,300	2,613
Chicago, Ill.	284,164	275,126	574,139	717,036	225,218	215,549	448,567	556,678	31,441	30,586	77,110	92,320	58,946	59,577	125,572	160,358
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2,469	1,950	6,485	6,186	2,358	1,439	5,149	5,233	111	.....	111	61	111	511	1,336	953
Cleveland, Ohio.	28,479	25,332	68,790	59,478	10,582	12,934	25,294	28,537	.....	.....	.....	82	17,897	12,398	43,496	30,941
Columbia, S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	7	8	30	31	7	8	30	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dayton, Ohio.	139	61	303	432	133	61	297	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Denver, Colo.	127,720	62,699	246,406	150,424	24,558	12,006	45,524	25,232	23,131	25,155	118,160	75,313	103,401	51,561	223,148	125,048
Detroit, Mich.	24,369	21,028	72,685	53,889	19,513	18,448	53,686	45,114	1,199	238	1,808	238	4,856	2,580	18,999	8,775
Dublin, Ga.	4	.....	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24
East St. Louis, Ill.	29,095	20,444	68,318	46,933	21,201	19,369	54,764	44,716	2,508	1,075	7,761	2,217	7,894	1,075	13,554	2,217
El Paso, Tex.	28,165	5,828	51,923	15,797	617	365	1,273	585	22,479	5,442	45,214	12,542	22,479	5,442	45,464	15,228
Emeryville, Calif.	12,414	11,379	25,972	23,690	12,414	11,379	25,972	23,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	5,277	2,110	15,087	7,179	146	240	423	757	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,131	1,870	14,661	6,422
Evansville, Ind.	12	20	72	83	12	20	12	37	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60	46
Fort Worth, Tex.	11,302	6,382	21,569	15,077	3,371	4,244	6,117	10,050	1,080	763	1,080	2,177	5,132	1,041	12,530	2,761
Fostoria, Ohio.	801	285	2,141	1,180	20	5	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	781	280	2,121	1,170
Indianapolis, Ind.	5,791	3,795	14,592	8,752	1,463	1,064	2,888	3,530	271	.....	271	.....	4,328	2,731	11,704	5,222
Jacksonville, Fla.	.....	446	183	446	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	446	.....	446	.....	446	.....	446
Jersey City, N. J.	86,487	90,437	197,621	194,659	86,303	90,437	197,443	194,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....	184	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	126,875	93,653	295,031	291,801	92,869	68,741	186,187	138,161	21,004	18,431	58,990	53,986	33,765	24,931	77,739	63,094
Knoxville, Tenn.	93	32	101	32	17	.....	25	.....	.....	32	.....	32	76	32	76	32
La Fayette, Ind.	169	95	697	367	90	95	261	251	2	.....	18	9	79	.....	436	116
Lancaster, Pa.	8,874	2,996	11,805	11,841	76	28	175	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,798	2,968	11,630	11,785
Logansport, Ind.	3	2	117	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	117	4
Louisville, Ky.	450	179	1,182	836	224	179	738	640	.....	.....	.....	196	226	.....	444	196
Marion, Ohio.	2,759	153	12,452	336	89	55	176	76	.....	.....	17	13	2,603	143	12,206	282
Memphis, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,698	3,116	5,817	6,986	951	1,368	2,956	3,365	.....	42	.....	293	747	1,748	2,861	3,621
Montgomery, Ala.	260	133	473	245	72	.....	84	.....	81	.....	194	.....	81	133	242	245
Nashville, Tenn.	138	281	503	756	138	281	503	552	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	204
Nebraska City, Nebr.	170	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	170	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	3,012	.....	4,426	4,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,012	.....	4,426	4,960
New Orleans, La.	234	316	776	955	89	148	219	544	140	60	443	293	140	60	575	303
New York, N. Y.	8,580	15,808	26,973	50,235	8,580	15,808	26,581	50,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392	.....
Ogden, Utah.	9,803	10,160	20,402	26,498	1,006	.....	2,567	171	8,797	1,227	17,835	4,296	8,797	10,160	17,835	26,327
Oklahoma, Okla.	1,143	497	1,664	1,625	557	29	847	307	267	309	267	309	497	321	738	318
Omaha, Nebr.	178,810	156,767	377,480	360,335	120,440	112,655	256,838	247,928	3,666	21,560	44,416	70,860	58,370	44,112	120,642	112,407
Pasco, Wash.	4,283	871	12,460	2,369	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,283	871	12,460	2,369	4,283	871	12,460	2,369
Peoria, Ill.	70	17	276	63	70	17	262	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	21,604	12,674	45,766	31,715	20,881	12,674	44,821	30,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	723	.....	945	857
Pittsburgh, Pa.	44,404	29,524	109,354	76,232	5,933	7,131	12,724	16,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,418	22,737	94,747	59,394
Portland, Oreg.	9,881	8,467	27,495	19,810	5,255	6,761	11,920	15,221	617	558	3,881	690	4,253	1,820	16,023	5,264
Pueblo, Colo.	27,728	13,228	44,596	42,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,702	14,347	44,568	43,819
Richmond, Va.	8	193	128	227	8	109	128	143	.....	84	.....	84	.....	84	.....	84
St. Joseph, Mo.	85,673	70,874	167,317	138,866	61,696	51,735	117,950	107,102	7,239	11,214	20,131	17,186	18,956	18,879	36,635	31,587
St. Louis, Mo.	383	162	700	748	383	162	700	748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	27,167	32,535	77,267	67,594	16,399	17,178	47,075	29,812	3,147	5,940	8,273	11,265	10,092	19,505	32,995	39,066
Salt Lake, Utah.	17,488	11,393	35,558	29,167	1,670	1,756	3,834	1,923	.....	233	2,667	1,636	15,818	9,637	31,724	27,244
San Antonio, Tex.	2,403	177	8,458	2,666	102	41	257	110	2,020	136	7,789	2,048	2,301	136	8,201	2,556
Seattle, Wash.	6,444	5,480	15,759	9,770	6,224	5,480	15,539	9,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	220	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	37,898	30,220	90,362	81,319	24,029	21,393	55,540	54,925	3,951	1,828	9,631	5,158	14,191	9,961	35,470	26,969
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	592	.....	1,064	.....	216	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	376	.....	815	.....
Spokane, Wash.	1,451	497	2,962	2,227	334	188	548	1,462	.....	309	632	476	.....	309	1,297	705
Tacoma, Wash.	756	1,195	1,874	3,187	912	2,326	3,775	5,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
Toledo, Ohio.	12,681	3,674	24,464	8,548	263	587	301	654	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,418	3,087	24,103	7,894
Washington, D. C.	694	18	1,255	125	694	18	1,255	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	697	616	2,375	3,598	471	51	984	281	.....	140	.....	190	226	562	1,391	3,317
Total	1,416,776	1,157,236	3,030,950	2,751,565	812,522	733,177	1,731,770	1,702,758	140,219	131,215	451,418	360,387	588,735	431,276	1,297,606	1,051,359
Increase or decrease [2]	259,540	.....	279,385	.....	79,345	.....	32,012	.....	9,004	.....	91,031	.....	157,459	.....	246,256	.....
Per cent.	22.4	.....	10.2	.....	10.8	.....	1.9	.....	6.9	.....	25.3	.....	36.5	.....	23.4	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Decrease indicated by minus sign (−).

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF HOGS AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS, FEBRUARY.

[69 markets.]

	Receipts.				Local slaughter.				Stocker and feeder shipments.				Shipments.			
	February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.		February.		2 months.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	122	103	298	280	119	103	295	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	504	169	760	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	504	.....	504	169	760	965
Atlanta, Ga.	9,681	17,963	22,748	33,321	3,898	4,526	9,012	11,034	.....	.....	7,953	23	5,783	13,437	13,736	22,287
Augusta, Ga.	1,155	906	1,794	2,939	338	388	809	1,106	.....	.....	.....	260	817	518	985	1,833
Baltimore, Md.	99,362	84,625	219,268	192,221	73,156	59,805	164,763	132,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,206	24,820	54,505	60,117
Billings, Mont.	560	955	1,266	1,647	168	30	200	30	349	8	349	263	349	560	767	1,242
Birmingham, Ala.	2,147	2,898	4,505	5,041	2,147	2,898	4,505	5,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	991	1,117	1,779	2,536	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	119,666	118,614	270,242	250,567	45,525	69,516	119,702	146,179	.....	19	.....	19	74,141	19,098	150,540	104,388
Chattanooga, Tenn.	909	1,218	2,419	3,024	909	1,203	2,419	2,706	.....	7	.....	7	.....	15	.....	318
Cheyenne, Wyo.	256	345	576	345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256	345	576	345
Chicago, Ill.	616,079	913,362	1,640,453	2,036,630	448,293	733,987	1,259,789	1,767,670	341	207	379	786	167,786	179,375	380,664	268,960
Cincinnati, Ohio.	114,219	140,105	282,837	351,233	64,411	63,170	155,880	151,231	83	105	83	105	49,808	76,935	126,957	199,999
Cleveland, Ohio.	64,217	75,662	218,010	183,113	40,952	52,686	136,077	126,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,265	22,976	81,933	56,539
Columbia, S. C.	636	577	1,494	1,572	636	577	1,494	1,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	3,097	1,787	11,398	9,352	930	536	1,734	973	148	12	148	59	2,167	1,251	9,664	8,379
Dallas, Tex.	5,300	4,155	10,888	9,001	5,300	4,155	10,888	8,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	736
Dayton, Ohio.	10,584	7,808	21,269	20,151	5,928	5,903	14,075	13,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,656	1,905	10,194	6,797
Denver, Colo.	35,285	40,905	80,047	105,418	29,665	37,681	69,477	98,388	3,944	2,215	9,202	5,047	4,409	2,245	9,667	5,217
Detroit, Mich.	33,824	31,871	87,831	83,079	22,814	28,931	68,978	74,970	914	276	2,088	417	11,010	2,910	18,853	8,109
Dublin, Ga.	581	330	1,224	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	429	325	1,046	466
East St. Louis, Ill.	310,057	339,620	756,909	734,768	101,333	211,347	379,604	599,833	9,524	6,398	14,306	9,949	208,724	128,273	377,305	224,935
El Paso, Tex.	1,048	743	2,484	2,769	855	537	1,878	1,622	35	.....	325	504	178	369	591	1,268
Emeryville, Calif.	1,200	927	2,421	2,159	1,200	927	2,421	2,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	8,022	1,740	18,643	4,797	1,882	1,282	4,091	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,140	458	14,549	1,697
Evansville, Ind.	17,918	18,674	43,193	45,456	7,328	2,518	17,835	4,410	495	984	558	1,167	10,590	16,156	25,358	41,046
Fort Worth, Tex.	44,945	81,232	104,894	226,504	36,723	64,397	83,169	209,813	2,145	3,867	5,206	5,043	6,197	10,726	16,507	15,795
Fostoria, Ohio.	6,050	4,080	16,185	11,860	1,337	385	2,537	1,065	.....	220	90	470	4,613	3,695	13,548	10,795
Indianapolis, Ind.	173,076	194,316	509,261	560,922	110,167	120,802	291,874	314,218	1,101	1,442	2,736	2,790	62,909	73,514	217,387	246,704
Jacksonville, Fla.	12,058	8,464	27,917	30,038	9,334	6,226	22,761	25,552	348	.....	521	375	2,724	2,036	5,156	3,425
Jersey City, N. J.	50,253	46,994	117,621	113,812	50,253	46,994	117,571	113,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	209,779	334,280	525,610	784,986	136,913	280,287	391,374	685,416	21,986	6,558	50,322	13,362	69,679	47,407	128,430	100,905
Knoxville, Tenn.	8,457	3,094	24,933	8,490	560	311	910	414	.....	159	.....	159	7,897	2,783	24,023	8,076
Lafayette, Ind.	13,783	9,523	37,745	34,771	2,167	2,086	5,523	8,156	300	80	639	318	11,616	7,437	32,222	26,615
Lancaster, Pa.	21,076	3,991	34,679	18,712	1,016	514	2,937	1,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,060	3,477	31,712	17,046
Logansport, Ind.	1,004	772	3,172	2,735	498	.....	1,467	10	.....	31	.....	45	506	772	1,705	2,725
Louisville, Ky.	29,355	52,469	77,938	129,475	13,100	12,430	31,060	22,611	920	1,344	1,717	1,818	16,255	40,039	46,878	106,864
Marion, Ohio.	23,315	3,399	73,487	9,214	1,388	535	2,765	982	22	314	111	487	21,887	2,646	70,657	7,946
Memphis, Tenn.	4,927	526	9,275	860	.....	.....	1,264	.....	474	.....	716	.....	3,988	526	7,080	860
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,203	57,290	92,820	148,098	31,829	53,764	90,352	138,125	.....	.....	.....	235	374	3,526	2,468	9,973
Montgomery, Ala.	20,044	34,396	44,964	57,543	665	.....	1,353	220	3,502	1,310	5,041	2,699	18,962	35,889	43,074	59,036
Nashville, Tenn.	49,891	47,046	124,580	126,946	7,038	7,049	14,162	15,292	1,697	1,000	2,240	1,980	42,853	39,997	110,418	111,654
Nebraska City, Nebr.	26,609	31,421	68,715	76,282	22,031	30,043	56,647	68,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,601	.....	11,091	9,487
New Brighton, Minn.	973	.....	1,839	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	973	.....	1,769	.....	973	.....	1,839	4
New Orleans, La.	8,169	7,336	14,240	18,291	5,013	5,169	10,443	13,092	399	77	475	97	1,212	1,515	2,313	3,771
New York, N. Y.	50,864	70,071	126,095	146,513	50,864	70,071	126,095	146,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	8,075	12,537	16,962	25,245	5,221	9,977	11,685	20,824	2,636	.....	3,664	.....	2,854	2,560	5,277	4,421
Oklahoma, Okla.	21,782	67,690	49,684	159,025	16,502	54,380	37,194	112,571	3,338	4,023	5,661	8,389	6,124	6,462	10,932	12,043
Omaha, Nebr.	221,290	390,781	570,754	840,100	159,627	317,457	432,160	703,759	2,473	921	4,316	2,353	61,663	73,324	138,594	136,341
Pasco, Wash.	100	213	136	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	213	136	762
Peoria, Ill.	28,878	52,705	76,732	130,467	11,159	14,872	26,822	31,403	.....	132	121	132	17,719	37,833	49,910	99,064
Philadelphia, Pa.	36,646	27,507	81,024	58,585	34,151	26,070	75,386	56,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,495	1,437	5,638	2,142
Pittsburgh, Pa.	171,271	158,235	426,688	324,157	28,253	29,927	72,379	62,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	143,009	128,075	353,891	261,605
Portland, Oreg.	17,347	20,022	35,084	48,083	9,481	11,871	17,682	23,057	1,512	892	2,345	3,812	8,374	9,120	17,254	24,849
Pueblo, Colo.	1,082	2,060	2,742	6,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	2,060	2,591	6,282
Richmond, Va.	29,641	12,695	59,981	30,519	29,517	12,379	59,860	29,620	101	.....	101	252	124	316	124	899
St. Joseph, Mo.	129,512	219,605	403,088	588,021	107,950	179,871	349,666	521,760	1,766	5,330	6,284	7,463	25,375	23,510	50,471	67,725
St. Louis, Mo.	45,176	46,745	115,016	111,846	45,176	46,745	115,016	111,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	204,867	256,906	498,804	516,632	166,705	161,438	401,414	350,349	15,828	4,921	31,907	15,924	38,697	96,371	92,455	204,368
Salt Lake, Utah.	3,926	3,732	9,607	9,649	3,713	3,341	9,100	8,283	.....	52	294	319	213	391	507	1,366
San Antonio, Tex.	3,223	2,610	7,619	5,921	763	1,021	1,620	1,922	26	87	162	153	2,460	1,589	5,999	3,999
Seattle, Wash.	13,896	13,784	35,297	35,976	13,896	13,784	35,102	35,780	.....	.....	109	196	.....	.....	195	196
Sioux City, Iowa.	189,224	260,795	445,823	574,501	118,882	160,790	290,637	353,670	2,923	1,372	5,449	4,099	70,734	103,349	158,210	220,250
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	21,335	41,708	44,230	86,632	95	.....	145	14	456	375	873	681	21,240	37,726	44,076	82,370
Spokane, Wash.	3,649	5,934	7,618	14,433	2,792	4,216	6,456	11,088	811	417	1,135	1,231	841	1,461	1,135	3,062
Tacoma, Wash.	3,624	2,552	6,949	6,314	3,248	2,093	6,554	6,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	109	14
Toledo, Ohio.	29,165	11,375	71,268	40,448	6,900	3,621	21,896	7,234	387	.....	512	.....	22,265	7,754	49,372	33,214
Washington, D. C.	7,585	6,710	18,206	15,137	7,585	6,710	18,206	15,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	31,291	43,971	73,475	128,605	28,663	41,338	68,849	120,076	2,316	2,143	4,314	4,396	2,628	2,633	4,626	8,529
Total.	3,466,836	4,458,751	8,798,637	10,376,368	2,138,962	3,103,670	5,738,022	7,402,871	84,813	47,328	174,728	97,884	1,321,305	1,334,344	3,036,773	2,930,855
Increase or decrease[2]	−992,915	.....	−1,577,731	.....	−964,708	.....	−1,664,849	.....	37,485	.....	76,844	.....	−13,039	.....	105,918	.....
Per cent.	−22.3	.....	−15.2	.....	−31.1	.....	−22.5	.....	79.2	.....	78.5	.....	−1.0	.....	3.6	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Decrease indicated by minus sign (−).

FOREIGN MARKETS

AMERICAN BACON AND HAM AND THE EUROPEAN MARKET.

[From American Consul General at London, England, February 3.]

"The requisition of large quantities of American bacon and lard by the British Ministry of Food on August 9, 1919, together with their purchases before and after that date, has resulted (no doubt without intention on the part of the public authorities) in an unfortunate situation which is prejudicial to the interests of American trade in these articles and with respect to which the consuming public should be enlightened.

"Actuated by prudential motives, the authorities built up very large stocks of these articles by seizing the consignments lying here belonging to the American packers and their agents, and also later, the consignments that were en route. Unfortunately, these quantities proved so excessive that it was impossible for the Ministry to handle and distribute them with reasonable promptitude with the result that a considerable portion of the bacon and hams, which are of a mild cure and of a perishable nature, became stale and failed to give satisfaction to the consumer.

"For example, one concern from whom the Ministry of Food bought liberal quantities of hams and bacon in July last under a guarantee of sound condition until a reasonable time after arrival in England, ascertained that the Ministry (through lack of accommodation this side) cold-stored the goods for three months in America. Consequently, the bacon has arrived here in stale condition and before it eventually reaches the consumer it will be further deteriorated, if not tainted.

"In reply to a cable from these shippers to their London representatives as to the reason of apparent lack of demand from the British market, a reply was forwarded on January 28 last to the effect that the reasons for lack of demand were:

"1. The stale condition of all American bacon being distributed from the United States, the condition of which has seriously affected their reputation.

"2. Large supplies of Irish, Danish, and English bacon, which, together with Canadian bacon, were sufficient for the present time, and were preferred by buyers in view of the flat scale of retail prices, to bacon from the States.

"3. The British traders were expecting a reduction in the Ministry's price for American bacon.

"The outlook was further cabled as unfavorable. On the date mentioned it was understood that the stocks of the Food Ministry landed and afloat amounted to 360,000 boxes. As agents were holding another 100,000 boxes still unsold, and traders still another 100,000 boxes unsold, the quantity on hand was, of course, immense; and at the rate of consumption then prevailing, their stock represented at least 28 weeks' supply.

"Thus, it comes about that the Food Ministry, feeling themselves forced to dispose of excess stocks, are understood to be reshipping and selling the surplus for export to Continental countries, either directly or through their appointed agents, thereby competing with American shippers, whose goods have been requisitioned, and incidentally (but as stated not intentionally) seriously injuring the reputation of American meats on Continental markets in the same manner as it has been injured in England.

"In the interval Irish and Danish competitors manifest a tendency to decry the quality of American bacon, and the uninformed public is naturally prejudiced. The Food Controller has fixed a uniform retail price upon every class of bacon, and the inevitable result is that domestic bacon is in demand and American bacon neglected unless other classes are unavailable.

"The position is most unsatisfactory, and apparently will be intensified, as it will take some months to distribute the heavy supplies now in store, the quality of which (being of a perishable nature) will still deteriorate. The shipment of bacon, hams, and lard to this market from America and Canada on private account is still prohibited, since August 9 last, the British Ministry having agents in America acting as buyers."

Imports of Wool During January, 1920.

[Amount of unmanufactured wool imported into the United States according to condition and country of origin.

Countries of origin.	Class 1.			Class 2.		Class 3.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Belgium	315,351							315,351	145,815
Denmark						242		242	138
France			13,161			8,682		21,843	18,355
Greece						1,160	13,500	14,660	2,626
Italy						38,986		38,986	10,637
Russia in Europe						283,732		283,732	194,911
Spain						34,737		34,737	12,598
Turkey in Europe						634,184		634,184	186,112
England	1,619,048	31,523	294,753	97,216		887,580		2,930,120	2,155,214
Scotland	220,228					355,062		575,290	260,242
Canada	711,764	11,610	10,003		20			733,397	402,958
Nicaragua						20,770		20,770	8,973
Panama	200							200	80
Mexico						450		450	50
Argentina	5,370,913	360,206	613,742			111,496		6,456,357	3,234,475
Bolivia	43,678	11,114					30,734	85,526	46,730
Chile	114,156	170,196		9,001		107,279		400,632	167,910
Colombia						2,515		2,515	735
Ecuador	45,610					31,721		77,331	17,569
Peru	142,479					146,804		289,283	138,780
Uruguay	2,783,015					28,412	15,429	2,826,856	2,000,754
Venezuela						3,948		3,948	580
China	282,129	6,089				1,132,658		1,420,876	407,173
British India	680					20,535		21,215	4,396
Japan						84,346		84,346	23,616
Russia in Asia	37,171					553,700		590,871	233,670
Turkey in Asia		433,492				563,299		996,791	337,950
Australia	19,044,987		731,543					19,776,530	6,596,702
British South Africa	1,772,429	10,051	301,817			369,916		2,454,213	1,249,110
French Africa						5,760		5,760	1,440
Egypt						49,491		49,491	14,083
Totals for January	32,503,838	1,034,281	1,965,019	106,217	20	5,477,465	59,663	41,146,503	17,874,376
Totals for July	28,609,986	438,269	2,477,721	218,136		4,511,194		36,246,616	16,944,879
Totals for August	40,283,600	165,203	1,246,447	751,669	76	6,408,879	8,975	49,135,569	24,192,402
Totals for September	32,951,226	575,272	4,638,199	721,486	387	9,090,615	208,416	48,235,179	21,573,869
Totals for October	26,143,513	467,669	1,800,680	2,153,076	5,274	13,547,509		44,126,941	20,391,296
Totals for November	23,013,482	1,924,348	1,914,837	1,842,009	802	8,166,070	439,249	37,260,797	18,033,103
Totals for December	9,263,249	1,320,625	1,449,718	417,633		6,100,301	22,940	18,574,466	8,838,852

FOREIGN TRADE ITEMS.

Meats.—The American Consul General at Buenos Aires, Argentina, reported, under date of January 13, that a select lot of 34 American-bred pedigree Hereford bulls arrived from the United States. It is said that these bulls have been carefully selected from some of the leading American stock farms and are sure to attract a number of interested Argentine breeders who are anxious to inspect the American type of Hereford.

Hides.—All cattle hides produced in Great Britain were freed from control on March 1. Owing to the rise in the price of hides, an extra charge of 4s. per hundredweight (65 cents[1] per 100 pounds) on all grades will be made on cattle to meet the increased value, cables the American Consul General at London on March 5.

[1] Conversion made at the rate of exchange prevailing on Mar. 6, when one pound sterling was equal to $3.62.

The American Trade Commissioner at London cabled the Department of Commerce that it is reported that the British food controller has notified British butchers and tanners confidentially that the price control on domestic hides will cease at the end of March. Killers must continue to pay the ministry of food 4d. (6 cents[1]) per pound on every hide sold. The strict prohibition of the exportation of domestic hides will continue.

Grain.—The British Ministry of Food has announced that, owing to the failure of the Siamese rice crop and the partial failure of the Burmese crop, which will double the cost of rice previously imported, the commission on wheat supplies will pool a portion of the new crop with the balance of stocks on hand in order to avoid fluctuations. According to the American Consul General at London, the maximum price of Burmese rice will be 7d. (11 cents) per pound; glazed Burma at 8d. (12 cents); ground or other similar rice products at 7½d. (11.3 cents); and proprietary brands 8½d. (13 cents).

Shipping.—Owing to the glut of meat at the port of London the British Government is considering plans to reexport New Zealand mutton from London to the United States, according to a cablegram from the American Consul General at London, dated March 3.

No cargo space on vessels from the United States will be requisitioned by the Government during the month of March. The right was formerly reserved to requisition 50 per cent of the space on British ships from the United States to the United Kingdom at an average rate of 42s. 6d. ($7.69)[1] per ton of 2,240 pounds. Because of the fall in freight rates the Government expects to obtain all the space required at this average rate or even less.

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